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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Bessie Turner's Examination Closed.

AN ALIBI FOR BEECHER.

Tilton, Woodhull and Claflin in the Commune Procession.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Tilton-Beecher trial attracted a full complement of auditors to-day, and there was the usual number of loiterers in the lobbies. Notwithstanding the driving snow storm all morning, all parties to the suit were early in the court room and the jurors in their seats.

Bessie Turner resumed her place on the stand, and her cross-examination was continued, as follows: When Tilton took me up stairs to the room, after leaving the parlor, I was there some time, until nearly dark; I think about two or three hours; I could not say whether it was three or four hours, but it was a long time.

Witness was here asked to give a fixed time. She kept looking at the clock in the room, smiling at every repetition of the question and reiterating her answer that it was about two or three hours. She then continued: He then spoke to me of the term "sexual intercourse." He did not tell me that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him her adultery with Beecher; if I said so before the Plymouth Investigating Committee it must have been through seeing it in the papers, and I must have been mistaken. I have talked about the case since I was here yesterday; no person suggested to me how to explain my having stated to the committee that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to Tilton; I never talked with Mgs. Ovington, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Shearman about it; I am stopping at Mrs. Ovington's now. I saw those reports in the papers about the confession, I think, when I was at Beaver. After I was before the committee I thought over all I had told them, but did not recall my mistake then. I remember the occasion when Mr. Tilton called for Mrs. Tilton at Mrs. Morse's; I was on the stairs and saw Mr. Tilton partially kneeling; one knee was on the floor and the other was raised; if I was a man I could show you the position he was in. I could not distinguish any words he was saying; I could not see much of them; I might have heard what he said if he spoke louder. I remember speaking to the committee about this, but I do not recollect what I told them.

The witness was asked if she stated before the committee that Tilton vowed he loved her and asked her to come back to his house, to which she replied: I may have said this, but I do not recollect. I talked so fast when I was before the committee I may have got things mixed up; I cannot tell from memory what I said to them, but all I can say is that I was trying to tell the truth on that occasion. Mrs. Morse was on the stairs, two or three steps above me; Mr. Tilton then came out of the parlor with Mrs. Tilton on his arm, and he looked up and said, "Good evening, grandma," and she said, "I'll grandma you, you infernal scoundrel; you perfidious wretch; I'll publish you from Dan to Bersheba." Mr. Tilton said: "Why, you appear to be excited, grandma." She replied: "I'll excite you, you scoundrel." He then went away with Mrs. Tilton, and shortly after arriving there Mrs. Tilton retired to bed. I was in the room with Mrs. Tilton about an hour after she retired; Mr. Tilton repeated his conversation, and said Paul was not his child; he claimed none of them except Florence. He never spoke to me of Mrs. Tilton's having confessed to him her sexual intercourse with Beecher. On my leaving the room, after this conversation, I went to Mrs. Tilton's bed room. The room in which Tilton locked his wife was on the front bed room; I could not say if they always slept in this room; I could not say if it was on the three occasions I have mentioned. I am sure these folding doors locked and were locked on these occasions. I think Mrs. Tilton went to New Brunswick in November before this. On her return she brought Florence with her. I told Mr. Tilton he should treat his wife kindly, as she was always crying, and he said she was weeping for her sin with Beecher. It was on Friday evening, the 30th of December, that I saw Beecher there. I saw him in Mr. Tilton's room, talking to Mrs. Tilton; she was half reclining on the pillows. I do not remember what was said. In January or February I went to school, Mrs. Tilton spoke to me about it after the retraction was signed; it seems to me it was on the 16th or 17th of the month. Tilton also spoke of it, saying he and Elizabeth were going to do something nice for me; they were going send me to school at Steubenville; and he said he knew the principal of the school.

The attention of the witness was drawn to her testimony on this point before the committee. It was read to her, but she could not recollect if she had said so; she could not recollect anything about her testimony on that point.

Witnessed resumed: I knew a Miss Vance at school while I was there. I do not remember her saying that she was going to visit Brooklyn. I recollect her saying she was coming East. I may have said that if she came to Brooklyn she ought to visit Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. I may have told her that Elizabeth was very fond of me and that I was very much attached to them. I may have stated that she would be delighted with Mr. Tilton, he was such a perfect gentleman. When I was between four and five years old I went to visit Mrs. Abram Jones in New York. I have lived with Mrs. Libby. After leaving Mrs. Jones I went to Mrs. Haggarty. I ran away from there and went to Mr. Libby's; they lived in New Jersey, and I left there because I was lonely. I had a friend, Mrs. St. Clair, who persuaded me to leave Mrs. Haggerty; she lived in Gorsey City. I was in Mrs. Jacques' house, the wife of a lawyer, after leaving Mr. Libby's. I was in a store on Broadway before I went to Mrs. Tilton, about two or three months; the store was owned by Elias Brothers; I was not accused of anything when I left there; I was discharged. At the time I left, this was the Dollar Store on Broadway. I have no recollection as to how I got that position. I went to Mr. Tilton's in 1864, and was not there since January, 1871; I was there off and on for about ten years. I left Mr. Tilton's two or three times, but cannot tell the occasion when I went to the Dollar Store. I think it was before I went to David Dows'; I was also in Mr. Ovington's store during the holidays. I was also in the store of a Mr. Jones, but I do not remember the year. When I first wrote the letter at the dictation of Mr. Tilton, it was before I wrote the letter for Mrs. Tilton. I told Tilton about Mrs. Tilton's having told Mrs. Morse about his charge against her, and that Mrs. Morse had promised me something in order to go round and tell Beecher. Mr. Tilton asked me to sign my name to the letter, and I did. I made certain statements to him about Mrs. Morse and he wanted me to put in the paper what he dictated. It was with regard to a conversation I had with him. I cannot recollect if Mr. Tilton dictated what I had told him about Mrs. Morse correctly. In listening to his repetition of it I cannot remember if he made any mistakes; I do not remember any mistakes or errors that he made in the repetition of it; if he had made any error or told a falsehood I do not think I would have put it down. He dictated it so fast that I did not take time to observe it; it seems to me he dictated faster than I could write, and he had to stop two or three times; I think I told him he was dictating too fast. I wrote all that he dictated.

Mr. Fullerton read a sentence from the letter of January 10, 1871, stating that Mrs. Morse had repeatedly offered Bessie presents to tell stories about Mr. Tilton, and that the writer had been persuaded that the kind attentions shown by Mr. Tilton to her were untrue. The witness stated that this was not true.

Mr. Fullerton read that the writer did not want to be used by Mrs. Morse to bring trouble on her two best friends, Mrs. Tilton and her husband, and she was asked if that was true. The witness replied: That was Mr. Tilton's dictation and my writing. The conversation about my going to school was after this. I think I went to school on the 17th of February. The conversation was had about my going, on Sunday, and I went on the succeeding Thursday or Friday. At the time of signing this letter I did not think anything about the truth of these statements.

The witness was shown an erasion in the letter, but could not tell what was written there. She did not know how the erasion came to be made. The witness continued: I wrote another letter for Mrs. Tilton. I wrote a copy of it prepared by Mr. Tilton. She handed me a copy of it; it was her handwriting; she was standing by the chair where I was sitting when she gave it to me. [Handed the letter.] This is in my handwriting. The letter was dated January 12, 1871, stating that the story that Tilton had carried her in his arms to his bed, screaming, was a wicked lie. It was signed "Bessie V." Then the witness continued: This was the first time I saw the story in this form. He never carried me to his bed, screaming. He had attempted to violate my person, because Mrs. Tilton had told me so.

The witness was asked on what occasion, and this question gave rise to a long argument between counsel.

I do not think I could truthfully say, of my own view, that Mr. Tilton had attempted to violate my person. When I wrote the letter I thought he had made the attempt, but do not remember if this was my view. It is true that he came for me from my bed to his own, but not screaming; I was not awake when he lifted me, nor did I awaken until I was in his room and he was standing over me. I signed this paper because I loved Mrs. Tilton, and my signature would get Mr. Tilton out of all his troubles with Henry C. Bowen. I did it to please Mrs. Tilton, who had asked me to.

After recess Bessie Turner resumed the stand and Mr. Fullerton announced that he was through.

The re-direct examination was then begun by Mr. Porter. Witness replied: I was teaching school at Beaver. This was all Mr. Porter had to ask.

To Mr. Fulterton, the witness said she had to leave there because of the notoriety she had obtained in connection with the scandal. Here Bessie was allowed to leave the stand.

The defense then called George L. Perkins. He testified: I live at Norwich, Connecticut. I have known Mr. Beecher for a good many years. I saw him about the first of June, 1873, in a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad. The train left New York at eight o'clock and reached Boston about five in the afternoon. Mrs. Beecher was with him, seated in the train. I think it was on the 4th of June I saw Beecher in the cars. I made a note of my expenses while on that trip, and so am enabled to recall this circumstance.

Cross-examined—I first saw Mr. Beecher at Worcester, on the train. He got off at Worcester. My attention was not called to this circumstance until I read the opening in this case. I got on at the Junction, on my way to Boston.

This witness was then allowed to go.

Mr. Hill called George L. Sedgewick, and he testified to Mr. Evarts: I am a lawyer, No. 7 Pine street. I was acterk in the District Attorney's office in 1869 and 1870, and was an assistant in the United States Attorney's office in 1873. I was in the office at the time of the Woodhull and Claflin case. I knew them before that. I saw the procession in honor of Rossel, December 17, 1871. I knew Tilton by sight at that time. I saw Mr. Tilton, Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull then. He was marching between them. I think he carried a banner. The ladies, I think, carried the tassels.

Cross-examined—I am not mistaken in the identity of these women or Mr. Tilton. As my recollection now serves me, I will positively swear I saw them there.

Re-direct examination—My memory is so accurate that I can swear to it. They walked behind the catafalque, and I remember seeing a colored man with them; to the best of my recollection, he carried a flag.

This finished Mr. Sedgewick's testimony, and Mr. Evarts called Cecil Campbell Higgins. He said: I am a New York lawyer. I saw the procession for the Commune in New York. I knew Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin and Mr. Tilton. I saw all of them in a carriage in the procession.

Cross-examined—I am positive I saw these three parties together in the carriage, and we were in the procession. Mr. Tilton and another person were sitting on the front seat, and the other parties behind. I think it was an open carriage.

Re-direct examination—When I saw them the procession was breaking up.

This concluded Mr. Higgins' testimony, and the next witness called, by General Tracy, was John Hoey. He said: I reside in New York and am a partner of Jackson S. Schultz. I have known Franklin Woodruff about sixteen years, and Tilton about twenty years. In the early part of 1871 he applied to me to help him in the *Golden Age* enterprise. Woodruff was with him when he came in, and Woodruff said: "John, I wish you to help Mr. Tilton and loan him $1,500." I said that I would loan the money if Mr. Schultz would. Tilton made out a plan for carrying on the paper. At the second interview Schultz said he would loan the money if I would, and Woodruff said we would lend him double the amount if we knew how Tilton had been treated by Bowen. Tilton asked me if Claflin would help. I said I did not think he would. Tilton said that if Beecher would advise Claflin, he would assist the paper. Claflin had a talk with Beecher and he advised Claflin not to put any money into the *Golden Age*. This conversation occurred before the *Golden Age* was issued. The first number came out March 1, 1871. Schultz and I subscribed $1,500 each. I met Tilton after the publication of the Woodhull biography, and spoke to him about it. He said he had known Mrs. Woodhull for a long time, and that she was a fine woman. He granted in having written her life, he said, and asked me what Schultz and Woodruff or myself knew about her. I remember the publication of the Woodhull scandal. I met Tilton after it. He said he could not deny it; it was a wheel within a wheel. I asked him if there was a word of truth in the story that Beecher had committed adultery with his wife, and he said that there was not a word of truth in it. He also denied that Moulton had put a pistol to Beecher's head. I saw Tilton on the 1st of January, 1873, at Moulton's house. I was speaking of Beecher's speech at the New England Society, and Tilton came in and stated that he understood that my partner had called him a blackmailer. He said that Beecher would write Schultz a letter and he would retract this expression. I said I thought not, for Schultz would not call any person by that name without proof for it. The terms of our loan were that Tilton was to be loaned $1,500 at seven per cent. interest. I paid the first part of my subscription, $5,000, on the 15th of September, 1871. All the subscribers paid then half of what they agreed. A change was made in the *Golden Age* contracts after this. We were to give up the security of the money we had paid, and be released from any further payments.

The witness further stated that Woodruff had spoken to him about it. He was asked what presentation Woodruff made to him when he proposed to him (Southwick) to surrender his security. This led to a lengthy argument, which was participated in by Mr. Beach, General Tracy and Mr. Evarts.

The question was allowed and the witness continued: Woodruff said we must get out of this *Golden Age* business, and said Tilton had not conducted it as he ought to have done; he had written the life of Mrs. Woodhull and run the paper in the interests of society. Woodruff said that Tilton had slandered a gentleman in Brooklyn and he could never trust him afterwards. Woodruff said to give up these notes, make a present of them and release myself from the obligations. We had a conversation some weeks afterwards, which led to the surrender of the notes.

Mr. Beach read the letter accompanying the surrender of the notes to Tilton, and handed it to the witness, who identified his signature attached among others.

Counsel said they did not desire to cross-examine the witness, and the court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1875.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate went into executive session immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

At five o'clock, while the Senate was still in executive session, Mr. HOWE submitted the following:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two Senators, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that, unless he may have some further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Howe and Bayard were appointed as the committee.

Mr. COOPER submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and hereby are tendered, to Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over their deliberations.

Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. RANSOM submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due to the Hon. Henry Wilson for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over their deliberations.

Unanimously agreed to.

At 5:30, the committee appointed to wait upon the President, returned, and Mr. HOWE reported that the President replied that he had no further communication to make to the Senate.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the resolution submitted by him on Monday last, providing for a final adjournment of the Senate, and moved to amend by inserting "5:45 P. M., March 24." Agreed to and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The hour of 5:45 having arrived, the PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan), said:

Senators—In declaring the order of the Senate, permit me to thank you for the kind terms in which you have formally tendered me your approval. Grateful for your uniform support and courtesy, and hoping that you may reach your several homes in safety and all be permitted to return again in December next with reinvigorated health and strength, I now declare the special session of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

MONTREAL.

Navigation Prospects—A Flood Apprehended.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Navigation is not expected to open before the 10th of May. The canals are solid in many places, and the ice in the St. Lawrence river is unusually thick and firm. A flood is considered almost a certainty, and parties located along the water's edge are moving their goods from the cellars.

CAIRO.

A Merchant and His Wife Thrown from a Buggy.

CAIRO, ILLS., March 24.—G. B. Straughn and wife were thrown out of a buggy near this city to-day, each having one leg broken and receiving other injuries. Mr. Straughn is a member of the commission firm of Straughn & Hinkle.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THREATENED LOCKOUT OF COTTON MASTERS.

LONDON, March 24.—The cotton masters of North Lancashire, at a meeting yesterday, resolved on a general lockout unless the operatives of Pickering smill, in Blackburn, who are now on a strike, return to work unconditionally.

BISMARCK TO BE DUKE OF LAUENBURG.

LONDON, March 25, 5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Berlin says it is definitely settled that Prince Bismarck is to be made Duke of Lauenburg.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, March 25, 6 A. M.—At Messrs. Moody and Sankey's meeting last night, Rev. Dr. Newman Hall occupied a seat on the platform.

France.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST CABRERA.

PARIS, March 24.—The conspiracy which had for its object the assassination of General Cabrera, has been broken up.

Belgium.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—The explosion in the coal mine near Charleroi, to-day, killed and wounded a number of persons.

Hungary.

KOSSUTH DEFEATED FOR THE DIET.

PESTH, March 24.—An election for member of the Hungarian Diet was held in Debreczin to-day. The Radicals had nominated Kossuth, but Minister Kiszare was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Spain.

CARLOS WANTS THEM ALL.

BAYONNE, March 24.—Don Carlos has issued a decree calling into military service all males in the Navarre provinces over eighteen years of age.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 24.—The United States steamer Alaska has arrived at Spezzia, where she will remain some time for repairs.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 24, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93; for account 93⅜@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾@108; 1867, 107¼; new 5's 105⅜@105⅝. 10-40's, 103. New York Central, 92; Erie 26@26¼; preferred 37.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes 64 francs 16 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7⅞@8; Orleans 8¼@8⅜. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 5,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, per quarter, 32s 9d@33s. Beef 72s 6d. Shoulders 59s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 53s.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg Calls an Extra Session of the Legislature for April 14.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Governor Kellogg to-night issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet in New Orleans Wednesday, April 14th, to carry out the adjustment. The subjects for legislation are limited, by the call, to six:

First—The adjustment of political difficulties.

Second—The revenues of the State and the mode of collection and disbursement.

Third—Amendment of the Funding bill so as to change the consitution of the Funding Board and prevent the funding of State warrants.

Fourth—The financial condition of the government of the city of New Orleans.

Fifth—Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges and fees.

Sixth—The request of a delegation of merchants to incorporate a Board of Trade.

General A. S. Badger has been appointed Fiscal Agent of the Board of Police Commissioners.

RHODE ISLAND.

Report of the Legislative Committee on the Late Conflict of Authority at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—In the General Assembly, to-day, a report was made from the special committee on the recent conflict of authority between the United States Marshal and the State constables over the wholesale stock of liquors attached by the Marshal and afterwards seized by the State constables because sales were made during the stock in violation of the State law. The committee censure the Chief of Police of Providence for refusing to obey the State officials in aiding, instead, the United States Marshal, and recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward forthwith the report submitted to the President of the United States a statement of facts relating to the interference of the United States Marshal for the district of Rhode Island, with the State constables in the discharging of their duty, in the city of Providence, on the 23d of February, 1875.

The minority of the committee recommended no legislation.

An Unhappy Wife Attempts Suicide.

NEW ALBANY, IND., March 24.—The *Ledger-Standard* this evening contains an account of an attempt on the part of Mrs. Borden, wife of the Assistant State Geologist, of Indiana, to commit suicide, at her residence in Providence, Clark county, by taking opium. There have been some difficulties between the lady and her husband, which have been made public through the local courts and public prints, and which probably led her to the rash act. Professor Borden was about leaving home yesterday evening, to visit this city, but the conduct of his wife aroused his suspicions, and he remained at home and watched her. She went to her room, locked herself in, and took a large dose of opium. Her husband finally broke in to her room and, with the assistance of a servant girl, burst open the door and found her in a stupefied condition. A physician was summoned and proper remedies applied, and it is believed she is now out of danger. Mrs. Borden is a highly educated and accomplished lady, and in her trouble, whether real or imaginary, has the sympathy of a large number of the people in the neighborhood of her residence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Clear or clearing weather, with slight changes in the temperature, southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer during the day.

There is a general rain storm in California, which is good for the wheat.

The steamers Caspian and Prussian, from Liverpool, have arrived at Portland.

Passenger rates from Buffalo to Chicago have been reduced from fourteen dollars to nine.

Thirty-two thousand dollars of gold was shipped to New York from London yesterday.

The United States flagship Worcester, from New Orleans, is aground east of Pensacola bar.

Citizens of Augusta have contributed $6,600 to the sufferers by the tornado in Georgia.

The Rhode Island Legislature yesterday elected Dr. J. C. Budong Surgeon General of the State.

The steamers Amerique, from Havre, and Calabria, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The steamer Klopstock, from Hamburg for New York, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and took coal.

It is estimated that over ten thousand people attended the funeral of John Mitchel, at Newry, on Tuesday.

The oyster schooner Little John capsized and sunk in Chesapeake bay last Monday. Three men were drowned.

The Kingston, Ontario, court house was burned yesterday. All the valuable papers were saved. Loss $100,000; insurance one-third that amount.

The Invitation Committee, appointed by the Anti-Monopoly Convention, has selected the first Tuesday in September as the time, and Cincinnati as the place, for holding the proposed national conference of representative workingmen and farmers.

President Armour, of the Chicago Board of Trade, has withdrawn his resignation in deference to the wishes of the members as expressed by a committee which waited on him. The directors have on their part pledged their efforts to secure the repeal of the obnoxious rules.

A special dispatch to the London *Daily News*, from St. Petersburg, reports that General Kauffman has lost favor with the Czar, in consequence of Mr. Schuyler's report concerning affairs in Turkistan, and that the Russian Government has rejected the General's plans of reorganization in Central Asia.

Oliver Dalrymple, of St. Paul, the great wheat farmer, who was reported to have failed a few months ago, has settled his losses in the grain market and with speculative dealers without being declared bankrupt, and all proceedings against him have been withdrawn. Mr. Dalrymple's home indebtedness was but slight, and he comes honorably out of his troubles.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT CABINET RUMOR.

Secretary Bristow Said to Contemplate Retirement from Office.

LURED BY A NEW YORK LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Nomination of Don Pardee Laid on the Table.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE LAST EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1875.

Secretary Bristow's Retirement.

The statements that Secretary Bristow intends to retire from the Cabinet are repeated to-night, in quarters which entitle them to notice. It would seem that the visit of the Secretary to New York was in part connected with his proposed early withdrawal from office. Instead of entering into the banking business, it is stated by his friends that he has had under consideration a proposition to enter into partnership with a prominent law firm, and that during his visit he will look into its affairs. The Secretary is expected to return to-morrow or next day.

Adjournment of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* at six P. M.

Pardee Laid on the Table.

Most of the session was consumed on the nomination of Don Pardee as United States Judge for Louisiana. On motion of Judge Edmunds the nomination was laid on the table. Mr. Sherman was the only Republican to vote against the motion. The President was notified of the action of the Senate in time to send in another name, which, however, he did not get out to do. Judge Woods, Circuit Judge, will perform some of the duties during the vacancy in the District judgeship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1875.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, today confirmed Henry M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, to be Commissioner of Pensions, and Oliver A. Patton, of West Virginia, to be Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah; Frederick Buell, Collector of Internal Revenue, Thirtieth district of New York, vice George R. Kibbe, removed. Assessors—Asa W. Smith, Woodstock, Ill., vice W. E. Smith, resigned; D. C. Wintersmith, Elizabethtown, Ky., reappointed; Otto Funk, Lincoln, Neb., vice Cyrus F. Baird, not confirmed. Alexander Cross, Collector of Georgetown, Colorado, vice J. F. McKenna, removed; F. M. Sharder, Dennison City, Texas, vice Floyd P. Baker, removed.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS LAST WEEK.

The customs receipts for the week ending March 20, were as follows: New York, $1,671,889; Baltimore, $18,015; Philadelphia, $202,969; Boston, $813,013.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—D. C. Swan Wintersmith, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Asa W. Smith, Woodstock, Ill.; Otto Funke, Lincoln, Neb.; Alex. Cree, Georgetown, Colorado.

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

It appears that the late John Mitchel, who was elected a member of the British Parliament from Tipperary, Ireland, as a subject of Queen Victoria, was in fact a citizen of the United States, as appears from transcripts of records recently made in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the British Minister. It is presumed that the Government of Great Britain intended to use said transcript to unseat the seat of 1845. As the record is an application for full letters, in which is the declaration of Mitchel, made in the Circuit Court of this district, on the 8th of May, 1860, in which he says that "On the 23d of October, 1853, at the County Court of San Francisco, he, being a native of Ireland, aged about thirty-seven years, bearing allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, having emigrated from Australia and arrived at San Francisco, intends to settle in the United States, and, in open court, declared his intention to become a citizen and declared, on oath, that it is *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen," etc. The papers recite that: "It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by the oath of Thomas Addis Emmet, a citizen of the United States, that said John Mitchel has resided within the United States for five years last past, without an interval of any one year during the United States during that time, and one year last past within the limits and under the jurisdiction of this court; and that during the time he has resided here he was of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and the said John Mitchel, in open court here made oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom he was before a subject; it is thereupon ordered by the court here, that said John Mitchel be admitted a citizen of the United States, and his record register as a citizen of the United States," etc. Some weeks ago the English Minister obtained from the State Department a certified copy of the application of Mitchel for a passport.

GENERAL SPINNER AGAIN THREATENING.

United States Treasurer Spinner had a long interview with the President to-day. There are rumors that unless certain contemplated appointments to subordinate places in General Spinner's bureau are made in accord with his views, that gentleman will feel it incumbent upon him to resign.

OMAHA.

General Ord's Intentions Toward Black Hills Expeditions—One of Them Forming at His Headquarters.

OMAHA, March 24.—Information has been telegraphed to General Ord of several parties of miners leaving different points for the Black Hills. In reply to a telegram from one of the miners, who recently came out of the Hills, whether he would be permitted to return with reinforcements and provisions, General Ord says: "Troops from Fort Laramie and hostile Indians have both gone for your miners. For their sakes I hope the troops will reach them first, as the military orders are simply to bring in the party, confine the leaders, burn the wagons and destroy their outfit." General Ord has been authorized to put all his cavalry at once into the Sioux country, in which the miners are trespassing, and to employ fifty Indian scouts to advise the cavalry of the advent of the miners. His orders are to remove the parties, arrest and confine the leaders at the nearest military post, burn their wagons and destroy their outfits. A Black Hills transportation company, capital $50,000, was formed here yesterday. They propose to leave the railroad at Sidney, Nebraska.

The North Branch Gorges.

WILKESBARRE, March 24.—There is no change in either this or the Ransom gorge. Another has accumulated at the mouth of the former, making it nearly twenty miles in length. At Tunkhannock the river is open almost from shore to shore, while at Pittston it is frozen so solid that hundreds of people crossed it today. At the former place the current is swift, while at Pittston the water is still, being dammed up by the Wilkesbarre gorge. The Tunkhannock bridge narrowly escaped destruction. One ice piers was badly shattered and the ice breakers all torn away, and when the big island ice comes down, it is feared the structure must go. The Wilkesbarre Company have had men at work to-day strengthening the piers and abutments of their bridge by irons and other means. The Delaware and Hudson Company, which own the railroad bridge three miles below here, the Wilkesbarre Bridge Company and the City Council have under consideration a plan of blasting the foot of the gorge.

Persons residing back of the mountains reported to-day over three feet of snow on the ground. Bowman's and several other large creeks drain the districts where the snow is so deep, and empty into the Susquehanna north of here. The lateness of the season will cause a sudden thaw. When it does come and the volume of water is poured into the river by these streams, there will be a rapid, if not unprecedented rise.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 24.—The Senate today passed the General Appropriation bill, and adopted the House resolution for *sine die* adjournment March 30. An effort will probably be made in the House to have the resolution rescinded, so as to give the investigating Committee further time.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamer "China" at San Francisco—Summary of the Latest Advices from the Other Side of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Pacific Mail steamer China, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, has arrived.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, February 17.—The steamship Aden sailed from Hong Kong for the scene of the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Japan, to recover her treasure. The wreck is said to lie in fourteen fathoms.

The Chinese naval reserve is in course of formation. Each of the large provinces is to construct two steamers, and the smaller provinces one—twenty-eight altogether.

The United States diplomatic correspondence with China is received with great interest and universal acquiescence in the condemnation of Consul General Seward for the arbitrary arrest of General Legendre in September last.

An American named C. E. Hill was attacked and severely injured by Chinese near Shanghai. Several arrests were made and the case is to be investigated by the United States Consul.

The General Viceroy of Canton contemplates a foreign loan of three million taels to cover the expenses of quelling the recent insurrection in the southern provinces.

The treaty of Tientsin provided for adjudicating cases between the British and Chinese by a mixed court under the British Consul and the Chinese Governors. Subsequently the British Government ordered its Consul to establish a system of courts independent of the treaty arrangements. Both tribunals continue to exist, and an attempt is to be made to use the latter as a court of appeal against the former. Sir Edmund Hornby, the head of the British Supreme Court, will be asked to set aside judgments pronounced by the mixed court. The result is awaited with interest.

A cotton spinning factory is projected in Shanghai.

The Peking *Gazette* states that the King of Burmah offers to send tribute in acknowledgment of Chinese supremacy. This ceremony was discontinued two centuries ago.

The confidence in the recent China loan is shown by the fact that applications to supply six times the required amount were received by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank.

A dock yard for building iron-clads is to be established at Foochoo.

A renewed rebellion is threatened in the province of Yunnan. An insurrection broke out in Tientsin, near Ningpo, in which ten thousand farmers engaged. The outbreak was in consequence of increased tax on rice. Five thousand troops were sent to subdue the rebellion, and the increase of tax was removed. The lead and coal mines in Quangtong province were about to be worked by a Chinese company, but on January 22d a fire broke out in the telegraph line from Foochoo to Amoy, at the town of Quangloo, destroyed the poles and interrupted the work. It is generally admitted that the work was started by the authorities, who have waited until the line reached a point where it would be at their mercy. No redress is possible, the work having been executed in defiance of the edicts and without the full permission of the provincial government.

A proposition has been made by the Chinese Government to send a small number of cadets be allowed to enter the navy and army in the British navy.

A new arsenal is to be established at Foochoo under English management. The present arsenal is under the French.

There are innumerable political rumors from Peking, but the only important one, that seems to be tolerably substantiated, is that one of the late Emperor's children has died, and the child is a son, the present successor is in danger of being set aside.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai bank is reported to have lost upward of one million dollars during 1874.

Chinese pirates are becoming very active off the coast near Shanghai.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, February 26.—The Japanese management of postal communications with Americans has thus far given much satisfaction, except in regard to payment for newspapers. At present the payment of two cents is required at each end for every newspaper. A request goes by this mail to the Washington Postoffice Department, that the full sum may be prepaid hereafter.

The United States steamship Lackawanna will start for San Francisco about two weeks after the departure of the English Mail Steamship China. The Lackawanna will sail across the Pacific, her boilers being in such a condition that steam cannot be used. The United States steamship Monocacy will be stationed through the winter at Yokohama.

A portion of the United States diplomatic correspondence relating to Japan, has been transmitted and published at Yeddo. The native newspapers criticise that fact, now made public, that Mr. Bingham acted in the Formosa affair upon an irresponsible rumor in the Yokohama *Journal*, notwithstanding the prompt denial of the truth of the rumor by the Japanese Foreign Secretary and every American officer connected with the expedition. The result has proved that the rumor in question, which declared that it was premeditated by Japan to make war upon China, was entirely without foundation.

The purpose of the Japanese Government to restore the coast fortifications, recommended by Commodore Rodgers, and Press in a dispatch of November last, has just been officially announced. As usual, remonstrances are made by foreigners, but without effect. All important points are hereafter to be made ready for defense.

The Japanese educational fund has been nearly doubled this year, by the unanimous voice of the Imperial Council.

The Texican astronomer, who visited Japan to observe the transit of Venus, have sailed for home, via Europe. They stop in Asia Minor for scientific investigation.

The exploration of Mt. Misaka, the ancient capital, commences March 1.

The small-pox is gradually disappearing in Yeddo and Yokohama.

The Japanese naval station at Yeddo is to be transferred to Yokohama. The Japanese garrison in Tos Chos is to be reinforced.

An American, named Pease, was murdered by his companions in the Bonin Island, southeast of Yeddo bay. Pease is reported to have been little better than a pirate. He was known to have carried on the slave trade, on a small scale, among the eastern islands. The case is undergoing investigation by the United States Consul General.

The Japanese line, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Company, between Yokohama and other native ports and Shanghai, went into operation February 3. The Pacific Mail Company announced a sudden reduction of prices, amounting sixty per cent. The Japanese company then announced prices thirty per cent. less than the Pacific Mail. The latter cannot successfully compete, as the Government is pledged to support the new line. Proposals have been made for the sale of all the Pacific Mail ships of the Shanghai branch, and the transfer of its business. The offer is not likely to be accepted, as the Japanese company is already abundantly supplied. The fares from Yokohama to Shanghai are thirty dollars by Pacific Mail, and twenty dollars by Japanese ships. In addition, there is a supplementary Japanese line, still cheaper, to native coast ports.

A great fire occurred in Osaka, February 7. Twelve hundred buildings were destroyed, including temples and schools. Several lives were lost.

An alarming fire occurred in Yokohama, February 6. Three hundred Japanese houses were destroyed. The foreign settlement was endangered, but escaped serious injury.

There are destructive fires in Yeddo almost nightly.

Von Brinde, the German Minister, left Japan February 16th for Pekin. His departure is a great relief to the Japanese Government, his attitude having been an uninterrupted aggression for years.

The departure of the English and French troops is postponed till March 1, in consequence of traces of small-pox in the English camp. It is understood that the removal was strongly opposed to the last moment by the British Minister in Japan, as calculated to weaken the power he exercises in dictating the course of the Japanese government. The ground

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

THE import duties received at Philadelphia last week amounted to $202,968 50.

THE Ohio Republican State Central Committee will meet at Columbus to-day, to fix a date for holding the forthcoming convention, and otherwise to perfect arrangements for conducting a vigorous campaign.

WHAT is a "stratocracy?" ANDY JOHNSON says that is what we are living under. No one ever knew it before, and no one seems to know what it means, now. Is it that form of government in which every man takes his whisky straight, as ANDY JOHNSON does?

IT is a little noticeable that, in the Louisiana debate in the United States Senate, every new Democratic Senator fiercely denounced GENERAL SHERIDAN. But, then, of course every good Democrat was bound to do so, if he ever expects to receive any favor from his Southern friends.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that dividends declared by railway companies, banks and other corporations, as profit made in the last five months of 1871, were liable to an income tax of two and a half per cent. This decision secures to the Government some three million dollars.

THE California papers represent the coming wheat crop of that State as in good condition. It will be an average crop, under any circumstances, and, if the season be moist, it will be the largest ever gathered. The crop in Europe is also said to look promising, and so the world is not likely to suffer for want of wheat, at any rate.

THE F. F. V.'s of the Virginia Legislature are too high-toned to stoop to the drudgery of taking steps to restore the ruined credit of their State. By way of compensation, however, they are devoting themselves to the consideration of the important question of abolishing the town organization and its cognate free school system.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Rochester, New York, says, in a letter to the *Chronicle* of that city, that the Pope has "no power to absolve bishops, priests or people from allegiance to the lawfully constituted governments of the country in which they live." How does the prelate make this declaration tally with the course of the Pontiff in regard to German affairs?

THE Virginia Legislature has defeated the bill to provide means for paying the interest on its State debt. Virginia is a Democratic State, is in no way troubled with carpet-baggers, and is, in all departments, under home rule; yet she will not pay her debts. Repudiation is thus fast becoming a genuine Democratic doctrine.

MISERY loves company; and hence we are not displeased to find that the people of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are just as sick of their Democratic Legislatures as the people of Pennsylvania were of their Democratic House. We have got rid of our nuisance, for the time being; and they are looking forward joyfully to the time of their deliverance.

PROBABLY the greatest ignoramus in America is Haines, the Speaker in the Illinois House of Representatives. He has not sufficient parliamentary knowledge to qualify him to preside over a country debating society, and he appears to be using his position to advertise his utter incapacity.—*Lexington Herald-ey.*

PATTERSON, of the Pennsylvania House, can knock the spots off of HAINES, any day. With his new gavel, (he used up three during the session,) he can discount HAINES twenty-five in a game of one hundred.

THE Democratic politicians now gathered at Columbus, upon being interviewed on the subject, all admit that BEN WADE will give them a great deal of trouble as a candidate for Governor, but they nearly all suggest that some one else would be much stronger. The reasoning required to know that WADE'S nomination is death to them, and they would be gratified beyond measure if they could induce the Republicans to nominate some one else. In this case, as in all others, it is safe to do what the enemy does not want you to do.

IN a case appealed from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that a claim for services as a scout is not cannot be collected. The agreement was that complainant should receive twenty-five per cent. of the amount claimed, which should be recovered in the event of the passage of a certain bill. The bill was passed. The Court held that such a contract created no lien upon a fund, it being illegal, void, and contrary to public policy. A most righteous decision.

THE Louisiana resolution, indorsing the President's course in sustaining the KELLOGG government, has passed the Senate by a party vote, much to the chagrin and discomfort of the Democrats. Every Democratic Senator who was loaded with a speech fired it off on this resolution; but beyond exposing the weakness of some, the folly of others, and the treason of a few of the elder Bourbons, the speech-making produced no results. The Democrats had all the talk to themselves, and the chances are that they said enough silly things to work injury to their own cause, without damaging ours in the least.

THE bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company held a meeting in New York city a few days since, at which it was determined to take steps to hurry the completion of this great national highway. A committee of seven was appointed to confer with the stockholders and decide upon some method of action to overcome the present inactivity. We hope, for the sake of all parties concerned, as well as for the country at large, that they may be able to open the way for a resumption of work. Prosperity would return rapidly if a beginning could be made that would break up the present enforced idleness.

GOVERNOR CURTIN says that there are fifteen thousand Liberal Republicans in Pennsylvania, and that it was their votes which decided the contest in favor of the Democrats last fall. If the Governor will drop a cipher from his figures he will come much nearer to the truth; and as to his little band using the balance of power, last year, where, let us ask, were these voters in 1872 and 1873? Did they not vote with the Democracy then just as they did in 1874? The Democracy got all the advantage which Liberal Republicanism could give it, in 1872, and it did them mighty little good then, according to our recollection.

THE New York *Times* has a letter from "AH SIN," on the Roman Catholic demand for a repeal of the existing school laws of that State and a division of the school fund, which very cleverly travesties the false and dangerous idea that the United States is nothing but a collection of nationalities or sects, instead of one united and individual government, which underlies the claim. He asks:

"Why me no all same 'Paddy?' Paddy cally hod. Me sell cigals. St. Patlick good man. Confucius good man. Me like hike. Melican fellee. All same 'infidel.' Me want schoolee. No get schoolee. No washee. No sell cigals."

Who will undertake to answer him?

THE young King of Spain came in with a great flourish as to what he would do in maintaining a liberal government, but, as he settles down into power, he dissipates all the hopes built upon such promises. He is a Bourbon, and like all of his kind, he is incapable of either learning or forgetting. His sole object seems to be to get back things as they were under his mother, when Spain was but an appendage to Rome, and the priests bore undisputed sway. The freedom of the press has been curtailed; the schools have been again brought under priestly domination; free speech is no longer permitted, and toleration in religious matters exists only in name. Revolutions *do*, sometimes, go backwards.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* states that the Russian Government has determined upon the adoption of a new method of granting concessions to projected railroads. It will no longer, as heretofore, guarantee a certain rate per cent. on the amount of money invested and represented by the original stock of the companies, but instead thereof it will hereafter make its own estimates as to the proper cost of projected roads, and will base its guarantee of dividends upon the amount of such estimates, rather than upon the amount actually expended in the the construction of the roads. The Government Engineer, MICHAELOF, has been ordered to this country to study our system of railroad construction—which fact has, perhaps, unintentionally, a decided flavor of sarcasm about it.

THE fight in the Democratic party in New York, over the Canal Ring, is of the bitterest and most relentless kind. For a wonder, Tammany stands by Governor TILDEN in his war upon the canal thieves; but this anomaly is probably explained by the consideration that Tammany cannot brook any system of thieving in which it has no part. The Canal Ring will not "divide" its stealings with outsiders, and Tammany, for once, is forced into an honest position.

On the other hand, Mayor WICKHAM, of New York, is inclined to side against the Governor. Senator LORD, of Rochester, who is the chief man in the Ring, visited New York on Saturday last, and was closeted with the Mayor for some time. WICKHAM was elected by Tammany, last year; but Governor TILDEN snubbed him in his attempt to turn some of the present incumbents of city places out of office, and he is now disposed to set up for himself, and fight both Tammany and the Governor. The assault of the latter upon the Canal Ring affords him the opportunity he desires, and there is, consequently, an ominous mustering of the clans against each other.

Governor TILDEN may not be able to overthrow the corrupt cabal who have fattened upon public plunder for a long series of years; but he has certainly succeeded in throwing the apple of discord into his party ranks. Democrat is arrayed against Democrat, in the Legislature and out of it; crimination and recrimination are freely indulged in; and the party that was so rampant in its united strength, is likely to be splintered into fragments.

And why? Simply because, whenever and wherever it gets into power, it becomes too corrupt to be endured, even by its own friends. The canals of New York are now, and have been for years, under Democratic control, and they have been so villainously managed that the Governor is compelled to cry out against the vile system which is sapping the very foundations of public and private honesty.

IT IS to the credit of Governor TILDEN that *he* is not involved in the rottenness of this exposure; but it is to the discredit of his party that they will not, and dare not, attempt to sustain him. The leading Democrats in both Houses of the Legislature are against him; and although Tammany is arrayed upon his side, the only effective support he will receive will be from the Republican members of the Legislature. The Canal Ring will outvote him, and prevent any legislative investigation into their misdeeds; and the world will be treated to the sorry spectacle of a Democratic Legislature covering up the iniquities which a Democratic Governor was compelled to expose.

THE New York *Tribune* persists in its attempts to run the politics of Pennsylvania. It knows nothing about our affairs, really; but the less it knows the more it wants to meddle. The Democratic leaders in the Legislature had SMALLEY, of that sheet, brought to the State Capital on the night before the Legislature broke up, for the purpose of getting it to say something that would make the Democratic House look less repulsive than it was represented to be at home. SMALLEY came promptly, when sent for; and did his best to meet the expectations of the men who sent for him; but he was like a fish out of water. He floundered around, spasmodically, for a little while, and was glad enough to get back into his New York pool. His utter ignorance of Pennsylvania politics and politicians rendered abortive all his efforts represent the Democratic House as a model legislative body.

With equal ignorance of the State the same paper has, for some time, been trying to force General HANCOCK on the Democrats as their candidate for Governor. For weeks it has harped upon this thing, editorially and by its correspondents, and it has just waked up to the fact, which any well-informed Pennsylvanian could have told it of at the beginning, that the Democracy of this State do not want General HANCOCK for a candidate. He fought on the wrong side, for them, during the war, and they want a genuine Bourbon or nothing. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Philadelphia on the 18th, sadly confesses that he has learned from a Philadelphia Democrat of high standing that there are two insuperable obstacles in the way of the success of the HANCOCK movement: One is that General HANCOCK would not have the nomination if he would; the other that he could not have it if he would. No one but a New Yorker would ever have entertained the idea of running him; and now that its folly is seen, it is to be hoped that the New Yorkers will hereafter devote their attention to their own business, and leave Pennsylvania affairs alone. The fight about the Canal Ring is of sufficient magnitude to absorb all their energies for a good while to come.

WE REFERRED, early in the winter, to the efforts of several of the Continental governments of Europe to prevent the introduction of the potato bug by prohibiting the importation of American potatoes, and expressed the conviction that the bug cannot be transmitted by the tubers of the potato plant. The bug attacks the leaves of the vine, but is never found in or on the tuber. At a meeting of the American Academy of Science held lately, Prof. RILEY took the same view. He said:

If it ever gets to Europe, it will most likely be carried there in the perfect beetle state on some vessel plying between the two continents. While the beetle, especially in the pupa-growing season, will live for months without food, the larvæ would perish in a few days without fresh potato-tops, and would, I believe, starve to death in the midst of a barrel of potatoes, even if it could get there without being crushed; for, while it so voraciously devours the leaves, it will not touch the tubers. The eggs, which are quite soft and easily crushed, could, of course, only be carried over on the haulm or on the living plant; and, while there is a bare possibility of the insect's transmission in this way, there is little probability of it, since the plants are not objects of commercial exchange, and the haulm, on account of its liability to rot, is not, so far as I can learn, used in packing. Besides, potatoes are mostly exported during that part of the year when there are neither eggs, larvæ nor potato vines in existence in the United States. There is only one other possible way of transmission, and that is in sufficiently large lumps of earth, either as larvæ, pupa, or beetle. Now, if the American dealers be required to carefully avoid the use of the haulm or shaw, and to ship none but clean potatoes, as free as possible from earth, the insect's transmission among the tubers will be impossible; and, when such precautions are so easily taken, there can be no advantage in the absolute prohibition of the trade in American potatoes. The course recently adopted by the German Government is much more rational, and will prove a much better safeguard; it is to furnish vessels plying between the two countries with cards giving illustrated descriptions of the insect in all stages, with request that passengers and crew destroy any stray specimens that may be found. Let England and Ireland, together with the other European governments, co-operate with Germany in this plan, and have such a card posted in the warehouses of seaport towns and the meeting rooms of agricultural societies, and a possible evil will be much more likely avoided.

CALIFORNIA certainly appears to be the most prosperous State in the Union. Last year there was shipped from San Francisco ten million centals of wheat and flour reduced from wheat, the value of which was $15,000,000. The State produced thirty-nine million three hundred thousand pounds of wool, and forwarded thirty-six million pounds, being a gain of seven million pounds over the production of 1873. The value of the wool exported was $8,000,000. The vineyards of the State produced enough not only to satisfy all demands for their products as fruit, but also to yield seven million gallons of good wine, and two hundred thousand gallons of brandy. The yield of bullion amounted to $20,300,531, showing a gain over 1873 of $2,247,608. The receipts of lumber at San Francisco were 253,000,000 feet, an increase of 50,000,000 over 1873. The imports of coal were 531,947 tons, or a gain of 77,375 tons, this increased consumption implying a corresponding growth of population and increased manufacturing industries. The consumption of pig iron for the year was 14,800 tons, or an excess of 5,600 tons over 1873, showing a marked increase of all manufactured articles for building, mining and other purposes. The best feature of the matter is, that this prosperity is not of a spasmodic character, but steady, normal and regular. California has a great future before it.

IT IS not generally known that the domestic money order branch of the Post-office Department has heretofore been conducted at a loss of upward of a hundred thousand dollars a year, and that a new law increasing the rates was passed by Congress at its last session, to go into effect on the first of July. Fully seven-eighths of the money orders issued are for sums under ten dollars, which at present cost only five cents, while it costs the Government seven cents and a fraction to issue an order. Under the new law the rates will be ten cents for any sum up to fifteen dollars; over fifteen dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, fifteen cents; over thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty cents; over forty dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents. This increase of rates, it is estimated, will increase the revenue in about the same ratio as it has heretofore decreased, without inflicting hardship on those using this branch of the service. Arrangements are also nearly completed for the establishment of a money order system between the United States and Canada, the necessary inspections having been made by the postal authorities. The movement will supply a want which has been long felt in both countries.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, has taken rooms at Washington for the whole of the next session of Congress, and evidently intends to spend his time there as long as Congress is in session. Whether he intends to go there as the balance-wheel in the Democratic watch, to keep things going smoothly and regularly, or whether he intends to make use of his opportunities as a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency, does not yet clearly appear; but the probabilities are that it is the nomination he is going thither to look after. It will be the first instance in American history of a candidate for Presidential honors opening a recruiting office for himself; and we hope it may fail of its object, and so be the last. It is natural that aspirants for that high office should take an active interest in their own affairs; but a Presidential candidate openly electioneering for himself is an unseemly sight.

The struggle for the Democratic nomination, considering the problematical nature of its prospects, is likely to be a severe and bitter one. Governor PARKER, of New Jersey, Governor TILDEN, of New York, ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, to say nothing of PENDLETON, HANCOCK and others, are all as eager as HENDRICKS, although it is likely they will be more prudent. Keeping open house at Washington will not drive these competitors off the field; and we beg leave to remind all of them that, after they have quarreled and fought over this nomination, and cleared the field of the dead and wounded, there will be another party to the fore, with a candidate better than any of theirs. They may whip each other as much as they please; but the Democrat who whips all the other Democrats, will have to stand and take a whipping himself.

UP to last Saturday there had been an increase of $1,295,079 in the value of the foreign exports of Boston, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, a gain of nearly nineteen per cent. Boston is not entirely devoted to the foreign and export trade, however. It is a very important manufacturing center as well, a late report of the various industries of the city showing the aggregate value of articles produced in Suffolk county, including Boston, to be greater than that of any other county in the State, not excepting those counties in which Lowell, Lawrence, and Fall River are located. The value of the materials used last year was $59,900,000, and of the products over $111,000,000. The wages paid amounted to some $23,000,000, and the number of establishments was 2,546. Of $17,743,894 worth of clothing made in Massachusetts last year, $15,186,000 was the product of Boston.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Canada is jealous of our new Cardinalship. A red hat makes little Bull mad.

John Mitchel breathed his last in the same room that his father and mother died in.

If gold goes up much further the "called bonds" will come in. That's about the situation.

The Rhode Island election will take place on April 7th, two days after that in Connecticut.

In Minnesota they call them "orthographical tournaments." Nothing like being high-toned.

Frank Moulton has leased twelve dock warehouses in Brooklyn. To preserve those trial documents?

In Berlin they call a street car a *pferdestrassecuisenbahwagon*. But then they don't mean any harm by it.

Vessels adapted to the West India trade are in brisk demand at Philadelphia, and rates have an upward tendency.

The lecture season is closing. It has unquestionably left a great many lecture committees handsomely out of pocket.

If the fool killer wants to start a good-sized cemetery, he should take his station in the neighborhood of the Black Hills.

Tennessee has a Legislator named Ragland, who wants to turn that State into a rag-land, by issuing five million dollars in scrip.

High living has its penalties among cannibals as well as among white folks. The measles have broken out in the Fejee Islands.

The Foreign Money-Order Department has proved a great success, and in all probability a French branch will shortly be opened.

Thank fortune we shall not always have the report of the Beecher trial with us. Next summer a hot Presidential campaign will be opened.

They are running a new and powerful religion in Rhode Island, whereby after three immersions all moral and physical infirmity is removed!

A prospecting party of two "Black Hill miners" recently went to Chicago, and in less than a week took $2,500 in cash out of a shaft of simpletons.

Andy has'nt carried the Constitution of the United States in his hat so long for nothing. He has discovered that we are living under a "stratocracy."

Immense deposits of cinnabar are being found in Oregon. The mountains are full of prospectors and new discoveries are being made every few days.

It is estimated that 65,000,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed within the next ninety days. At present Eastern prices, this would bring $78,000,000.

The Boston *Advertiser* estimates that three hundred cargoes of sugar and two hundred cargoes of molasses will be received at that port this year.

The steamship business between New Orleans and New York has declined fully two-thirds, and two of the weekly lines of steamships have been discontinued.

The Interior Department will, as soon as possible, dispatch a competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country, and ascertain accurately its mineral wealth.

The newest word in the language, is "blizzard," meaning a blinding storm of snow, rain, hail or sleet. How it came into being, or when, nobody seems to know.

The musk-rats along the Hudson river have built their nests much higher up the river bank this year than usual, all of which old boatmen say predicts a heavy freshet.

An ordinance prohibiting the ringing of church bells has been introduced in the New York Board of Aldermen, probably because the sound reminds them of their own heathenism.

In order to coax people to stay at home, Prussia is about to try the plan of dividing out the Crown lands into small lots, and allowing poor folk to acquire a few acres which they may call their own.

American annexation in the Orient. The Bey of Tunis has given the United States the title to the residence which has for many years been occupied by our Consul at Tunis, and it has been accepted.

The Chicago *Journal* claims that there are more educated men among the business classes of that city than among those of any other city in the world. Why don't the newspapers hire some of them?

The sailing vessel tonnage of the world is 14,500,000 tons, and has decreased nearly ten per cent. in four years, the steam tonnage, on the contrary, has increased from 2,800,000 to 5,200,000, or nearly doubled.

A sedative process. It is said that the New Jersey climate has toned down the Yankee settlers of that State into quiet and slow-going equivalents of their neighbors, who had descended from the original colonists.

The *Atlantic Monthly* asserts that the Roman Catholic parochial schools in New York have already secured, for building purposes, $15 of public money to every $1 that has been given to other denominations.

A strange freak of a Massachusetts dog, the other day, was to catch a bantam hen, carry her a mile in his mouth and bury her under the snow. Fortunately for the hen, a woman saw the operation, and dug her out unhurt.

PERSONAL.

Joe Cephus has been arrested in Illinois as a common, one-horse thief. Shades of history, what is there in a name?

Captain H. D. Money, of the Winona, Miss., *Advocate*, is Mayor of his town, thus verifying the old adage, "Money makes the Mayor go."

Civil rights in Kentucky are on the increase. In Bath county, a colored woman recently gave birth to twins, one as black as charcoal and the other almost white.

It is decided that *somebody* connected with Plymouth Church must be tried, and the New York Juvenile Guardian Society have pitched upon Halliday as the man.

Among the journalists who are booked for the much-talked-of voyage to Mexico are Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran correspondent.

Why not abolish colleges and erect State prisons instead? A convict in the Rhode Island prison has acquired Latin, Greek, Arabic, German, French, Italian and Spanish during the six years he has already been imprisoned, and is now at work on Hebrew.

The woman question is forcing its way into the scientific world. The statistical section of the British Association is under the influence of woman's rights advocates and admits women as visitors; the ethnological society, which ceased to invite ladies to the meetings, when it fused into the anthropological institute, is now about to admit them, not only as visitors, but as members.

There is nothing like a gorgeous imagination. General Sheridan goes down to New Orleans in plain citizens' clothes, attended by one staff officer. This is converted by Andy Johnson into a "retinue of officers, with their glittering swords and regalia; who were to travel over the country and let the people, the sovereigns, the working and producing people of the country, see them in their splendor as the representatives of General Grant in that region of the country."

STATE NEWS.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has prohibited fortune telling.

Robert McKenna, aged seventeen, is on trial in Philadelphia for murder.

The publication of the *Cove Echo* has been resumed by Mr. B. H. Lehman.

A new and very fatal disease has appeared among the hogs in Lehigh county.

The Reading milkmen who adulterate or water the milk are having a rough time of it.

Two hundred shares of the stock of the Pottstown Park Association have been subscribed.

The wife of Rev. A. Armstrong, pastor of the Baptist church, Easton, died suddenly on the 20th.

The Derby Coal Company's property was sold under Mr. Casanova's judgment of $250,000, at Coarfield, on Monday, and purchased by Mr. Casanova.

Mr. James J. Creigh, a talented lawyer of West Chester, and publicly known as an eloquent lecturer, has been ordained into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The editor of the Pittston *Comet* was thrown into the Susquehanna on Thursday, by the upsetting of a skiff plying across the river, and had a very narrow escape from drowning.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session in Huntingdon, unanimously remonstrated against the repeal of the Local Option law. They resolved that the repeal is a violation of a sacred pledge, and tends to undermine the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

A girl about fifteen years of age died on Monday morning at the Rialto House, North Broad street, Philadelphia, of a dose of arsenic. She was from Reading, and was employed as child's nurse in the family of Mr. Bookhamer, proprietor of the hotel, for several months past. A love affair was the cause of it.

The Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, have elected the Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, A. M., formerly of Pottstown, to the new Professorship of History and Archæology. Mr. Dubbs is at present pastor of Christ Reformed church, Philadelphia, of which the late Mr. Audenried was for many years a member. Mr. Dubbs is an able scholar, an eloquent preacher, and one of the rising men in the Reformed Church.

The coroner of Philadelphia is engaged in investigating a case of mysterious death, which will probably result in a verdict of death by violence, at the hands of parties unknown. The victim is supposed to be Joshua Leonard, or Leonard F. Dunn, who died at 105 Callowhill street, on Saturday afternoon, under suspicious circumstances. Two men named Harper and Cook, who occupied the same room with the victim, have been arrested, and are held to await further developments.

Mr. Jacob Deahl, residing at Tyrone, Blair county, is the owner of a relic in the shape of a silk vest made in Continental style, in the year 1760, for Blair McClenahan, Philadelphia, as part of his wedding suit. It is said that General Washington was groomsman at the wedding. The vest is in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Deahl has had the vest in his possession twenty-five years, and it is quite a curiosity to all who have seen it. Blair McClenahan, one of the leading revolutionowned considerable property in Philadelphia.

At Newport, Perry county, on the morning of the 23d inst., Mrs. J. L. Gantt, landlady of the Gantt House, while saturating her hair with coal oil, caught fire and was frightfully burned. She is not expected to survive. Her son, D. H. Spotts, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the hands, as well as several of the gentlemen boarders. Mrs. Gantt was in the habit of using coal oil on her head, with a view of causing her hair to grow. In some manner unexplained fire was communicated to her head while she was applying this unique restorative, with the result as stated.

Hon. John Hickman died at his home in West Chester on the 23d inst., after a short illness. He was in his sixty-fifth year, having been born near the Brandywine battle-ground, in September, 1810. He received a good education, and began the study of medicine, but he soon gave this up and took a position in a lawyer's office, from which he obtained admission to the bar in 1833. In 1845 he was appointed District Attorney for Chester county, holding the office fifteen months. In 1854 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-fourth Congress, serving on the Committee on Elections. He was elected as a Democrat by a majority of 2,656 over John M. Broomall, the Whig candidate. He was not altogether true to the Cass and Douglas on the all-absorbing Kansas question, and was one of the nine Democrats who voted with the Republicans to break up the Speakership question by making a plurality elect, but on the decisive ballot he voted alone for Daniel Wells, Jr., a Buchanan Democrat from Wisconsin, for Speaker. He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions; to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; to the Thirty-seventh Congress, again serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He declined a re-election to the Thirth-eighth Congress.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

It is long since we have had so amusing a prose article in an American magazine as the opening one in the April *Atlantic*—"A Midnight Fantasy," by Mr. T. B. Aldrich. He brings together grotesquely the characters of Shakespeare's two most touching love tragedies, marrying Hamlet to Juliet and Romeo to Ophelia, and doing it all in the cleverest way and in the nicest English. The next article that will attract the reader's attention is that of Dr. Holmes, called "Crime and Automatism," in which he criticises a French writer and makes some fun at his expense, Mr. Henry James, Jr., continues his striking and original story of "Roderick Hudson." The reader will find pleasant entertainment in Colonel George E. Waring's "Campaigning with Max" (Max being a horse); in Rose Terry Cooke's budget made up of old letters, and in some of the other short articles. Mark Twain's "Old Times on the Mississippi" is continued, and Mr. Magruder's "Piece of Secret History" expatiates unnecessarily on circumstance the importance of which is magnified. Mr. F. B. Sanborn's fourth and concluding chapter on "The Virginia Campaign of John Brown" is the best of all, giving the strongest touches to the character of the old hero and martyr. The review and other editorial departments are filled with well conceived and well written articles.

THE public debt of France now stands at $4,500,000,000, and the interest is over $165,000,000, being considerably the largest which is paid on any debt in the world. The excess of import over export of bullion and specie in France in 1874 was $157,500,000, most of which passed into the coffers of the Bank of France. In 1874 French exports showed a marked decline in wearing apparel, wine and brandy, these being articles specially in request for the American market which were first to be dispensed with when the shoe began to pinch.

WHILE Russia is pushing her military posts to the sources of the Indus, but a short distance beyond which lie the great coal beds of Western China, her coal owners are assembling at Taganroy to discuss the subject of future supplies. The total production of coal in Russia does not at present exceed 100,000 tons, of which nearly half is obtained in the basin of the Donetz, an affluent of the Don. Coal is the greatest want of the empire. The supplies of wood are distant and fast diminishing, and unless she obtains coal her railway progress must soon meet with a lasting check.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Soil, Timber and Minerals of the Southeastern Part of the State.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
ST. LOUIS, March 20, 1875.

I have just returned from a trip through Southeast Missouri, where I have been exploring the mineral resources of that part of the State, and have been doubly paid for the time and expense of my trip. In giving you a history of the visit, I would say, by way of introduction, that very few among those who have never traveled over this great mineral and timber region have any conceivable idea of its magnitude. To give you a partial idea, I will commence by giving you a little sketch of what is called the "swamp country," which comprises the further extremity of the southeast corner of the State, containing about seven thousand square miles. This scope of territory is the most fertile of any portion of the State, or perhaps the richest soil in the United States, and for the greater part, perhaps, the most heavily timbered in the United States, as well as being of the best quality for many purposes. Among the kinds of wood you will find the finest, largest and toughest, as well as the soundest, white oak, hickory and white ash that is to be found on the continent.

Some of the white oaks measure five feet across the stump, and run up straight to the height of seventy feet without a limb or the appearance of a knot; and the hickory and white ash are correspondingly large, and perfectly sound to the very heart. This timber, almost without an exception, is of a quality that is not excelled in the United States for making wagons, railroad cars or anything where great strength is required. But the kinds of timber I have mentioned are not all by any means; they are only the tougher kinds. In addition to those mentioned we find the poplar, sweet gum and black walnut in great abundance, and of a very superior quality —especially the poplar, which, I think, is not excelled on the globe. Many of the trees measure six feet across the stump, and run to the height of ninety feet, as straight as a gun barrel and without a limb, and some places as many as twelve and fifteen on an acre; and the next of the last mentioned in extent is the sweet gum, which in many places outnumbers all the rest, counting as many as forty trees to the acre, but not quite so large in diameter as the poplar, but in height towers above all others, many being one hundred feet without a limb. The tree makes excellent lumber for many purposes. The next and last that I shall mention in the so-called swamp country, is the black walnut, which is quite plenty in some parts, and is also of a fine quality. As to the undergrowth through this timber, there is very little, as you could drive a horse and buggy through any part of this heavy timber. I will now pass to the higher lands or spurs of the Ozark mountains. These mountains are of much easier grade than the Cumberland or Alleghenies, the highest peaks being not much over three hundred feet in height and much less rocky, and generally covered with a fine growth of pine and oak timber of an excellent quality, especially the pine. I think I saw some of the finest pine forests I ever traveled through, and I have traveled over the Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin pine regions, but saw none so grand as some I passed through in Carter and Shannon counties. I think this is the finest pine timbered county in the State, and not only for its timber but for its vast mineral wealth. I saw some of the most beautiful outcroppings of iron ore I ever saw anywhere, and I have examined the Superior and Lake Champlain iron mines. You also find in Shannon county some of the finest copper ore, in large quantities, that is found in the United States, said to be equal to the South American copper, said to be the first in the world. Taking the mineral, soil and timber wealth of this county, I think it is the richest county in the State. There is no estimating its mineral wealth. There is also very fine pine timber in Reynolds, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Wayne and Madison counties, and in many places fine outcroppings of iron ore. After summing up what I saw in my travels, I can say with those who have gone before me, that Missouri is the richest State in the Union.

J. P.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1875.

It will be remembered that the Comptroller of the Currency, in his last report to Congress, spoke of the redemption bureau as a means "merely of cleansing the currency," and that after the national bank note circulation had once been renewed the bureau would become practically inoperative. The Comptroller seemed to have entirely misconceived the object of the redemption of the bank notes, and the present condition of the money market in the leading financial centers shows his mistake. Heretofore when money was plenty in the cities, the banks became burdened with the notes of other banks, and were willing to loan them for from five to fifteen days without interest, on condition that the loans should be repaid in legal tenders. Bank currency was also frequently quoted at ¼ per cent. discount.

Now the redemption bureau relieves this plethora of bank notes, as they are sent to Washington for redemption as soon as they are superabundant, and from there they are sent home to the issuing banks to be held in their vaults until needed or to be reissued in the regular course of business.

Of the growth of the national banking system, we have a striking illustration by comparing the Comptroller's abstract of the condition of the banks in 1870 and 1874. Below we give the figures as furnished by that office:

RESOURCES.	Dec. 21, '74.	Dec. 28, '70.
Loans and discounts	$ 359,381,397	$ 789,313,578
United States bonds to secure circulation	112,989,500	344,104,200
United States bonds to secure deposits		15,89,503
United States bonds on hand		23,803,500
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		12,685,358
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,484,881	64,805,082
Due from other national banks	59,235,301	37,478,161
Due from State banks and bankers		9,824,144
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		28,021,637
Current expenses		6,985,073
Premiums		3,251,058
Checks and other cash items	14,024,113	13,229,403
Exchanges for Clearing house		26,598,707
Bills of other National banks		17,001,845
Fractional currency	2,202,132	2,150,522
Specie	22,426,761	25,577,251
Legal tender notes	82,751,291	90,589,745
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	133,525,000	
Three per cent. certificates		41,815,000
United States Treasury five per cent. redemption fund	16,935,062	
Due other depositors	4,108,029	
Total	$1,902,408,453	$1,538,938,106
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	$ 495,802,481	$ 435,256,001
Surplus fund	120,483,641	94,205,740
Individual deposits	51,417,225	40,007,227
National bank notes outstanding	332,013,907	293,295,146
State bank notes outstanding	2,091,700	
Dividends unpaid	6,088,815	4,981,975
Individual deposits	982,855,099	507,308,618
United States deposits	7,492,370	6,074,407
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,579,722	4,155,304
Due to national banks	129,190,276	106,090,414
Due State banks and bankers	51,627,997	23,200,587
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,365,652	4,612,133
Notes payable	5,338,900	4,588,667
Total	$1,902,408,455	$1,538,938,106
Number of banks	2,027	1,612

These reports show an increase in capital of $60,446,477, in addition to which the banks have increased their surplus profits of $45,779,901. The deposit lines have increased $175,000,000, and the loans $230,345,859.

Experience has proved the safety and advantage of the system, and it is a matter for congratulation that there is now no limit to its extension until it shall absorb the whole banking capital of the country.

—The New York courts have decided that a national bank is subject to the state law of usury. But the supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently taken the ground that the power to regulate the rate of interest, concerns a vital element of credit basis, and that for the Government to yield this power to the States is virtually to yield to them the power to hamper and destroy the national bank system. The courts of Ohio have taken the same ground. In New York the law is a strict usury law; in Ohio there is a very liberal one, and in Massachusetts there is none at all.

—A bill which may interest some of our readers in the exchange business, known as bill No. 23, has passed the House at Harrisburg on third reading—108 to 30—and now goes to the Governor in this language:

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper. Be it enacted, that days of grace shall be allowed upon bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, excepting only bills of exchange or drafts drawn at sight, and checks drawn upon banks or bankers, whether payable at sight or otherwise, or upon some day or time subsequent to the date of issue.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was held at New York on Thursday last, at which a large amount of bonds and stock of the company was represented. General Cass, the President of the company, made a statement of the company's financial situation, showed that "first mortgage bonds had been issued to the amount of $31,650,000, and of these $30,000,000 are outstanding. Some of the holders have exchanged the three interest coupons now due for land warrant bonds to the amount of $700,000, and for land scrip $88,000. If the land warrant bonds $615,500 have since been converted into land, leaving of land scrip and warrant bonds $272,000 still outstanding, the floating debt was $634,000, including two items of $50,000 and $100,000, which are so provided for that they may be speedily paid, and $534,000 is chiefly due to the directors, who, since the panic of 1873, have advanced money to complete the extreme Pacific division. To secure this debt, $1,785,000 of first mortgage bonds are hypothecated. The issue of land grant bondholders and not secured by the land warrant bonds, amounts to $2,500,000, and is not included in the statement of the floating debt. In connection with the bonds, $25,000,000 of stock was issued to the Land Grant Trust, the nature of a premium, and was by him distributed among the bondholders. There is also owned a small amount of the secured stock, a remnant of the issue of $600,000 most of which was required to complete the road. The road will consist of five hundred and fifty miles of road in operation in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington Territory, which last year earned $123,700, and 10,684,000 acres of land earned by the completion of that extent of road. Of this 310,000 acres have been sold for $1,970,000. There are one thousand four hundred and fifty miles still to be constructed, at a cost, according to the engineers' estimate, of about $40,000,000 cash, and when completed 37,000,000 acres about 20,000,000 more acres of Government lands."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 24, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½			120½		
5-20's, 1865	117¾			117¾		
5-20's, 1864	117¾			117¾		
5-20's, 1865	118			118		
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼			119¼		
5-20's, 1867	119¾			119¾		
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾			119¾		
5-20's, 1868	119¾			119¾		
10-40's, coupons	114¾			114¾		
Currency 6's	118½			119		
New 5 per cents	112¾			112¾		
Western Union Tel	77	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Pacific Mail	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Panama		112½				
Adams Express		104				
Wells-Fargo Exp's		87		87		
American Express		63		63		
United States Exp's		60		60		
New York Central						
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central		97		97		
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74		74
Illinois Central	102½			102½		
Clevel. and Pitts		92		92		92
Chicago & Northw'n	45¾	45¾	45¾	45		45
Do preferred						
Rock Island	105¾		105¾	105¾		105¾
St. Paul, common		36¾		36¾		35¾
Do preferred						68
Wabash, common		15	12½	12½		12½
Fort Wayne		98¾		98¾		98¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾		27¾	28		27¾
Union Pacific	54	53¾	53¾	53¾		54
Harlem	128		128	130		130
Hannibal & St. Joe.		23¾	23¾	23½		23¾
Do. preferred		42		42		
Iron Mountain				15		15
C., C. & I. C.						5
Tennessee, old					65	
Tennessee, new					39	
South Carolina, Ap.					30	
South Carolina, Jan'y					30	
Missouri 6's					97	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	50¾	
Reading	57	57¼
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	131	131¾
Old Creek	11	11¼
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64
Allegheny Valley	23¾	
Central Transportation Cos	44½	
Empire Transportation Cos	54¼	
Pitts., Cin. and St. L. m. b	77¾	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875.

The condition of matters in trade circles remains unchanged, in all important respects. The indications so far as they can be interpreted, are favorable, and dealers look for a fair demand from country buyers. If the iron business becomes more prosperous, there will also be a fair demand for lumber, consumption being dependent upon the latter activity in mercantile circles. As the home and near-by trade forms one of the most important elements for wholesale trade, a really active business need not be expected until the disputes between the operatives and operators are definitely settled.

In values, or volume of trade, there is not much news to note. Grain, breadstuffs and produce circles are inactive, although it is thought, that an increasing business will follow the promised establishment of pro-rata freights on grain, as foreshadowed in the correspondence of Colonel Scott with the committee on freights of the Corn Exchange. Flour continues firm and advancing. Groceries produce is tolerably active, with eggs scarce and active; others are materially unchanged. Provisions are firm, and although not materially advanced from last reports tend upward, and can be said to be somewhat higher. Groceries are experiencing a moderate business without quotable change. Dry goods, boots and shoes hides and leather, and general merchandise were rather quiet with a somewhat improved trade over the average of last week.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,169	Apples, bbls	74
Cheese, lbs	24	Corn, bush	400
Barley, bush	1,948	Oats, bush	795
Butter, pkgs	46	Bacon, lbs	2,035
Potatoes, bus	1,089	Hay, bales	584

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,807	6,137	16,024
Apples, bbls	4,388	799	5,187
Cheese, lbs	103	47	210
Corn, bush	8,746	7,351	15,897
Wheat, bush	9,250	7,018	16,268
Oats, bush	5,017	9,191	14,208
Rye, bush	1,557	335	1,892
Barley, bush	14,196	21,283	34,761
Butter, pkgs	723	484	1,207
Bacon, pcs	33,498	16,223	31,425
Bacon, lbs	353	238	591
Potatoes, bush	10,111	4,495	14,316
Hay, bales	5,809	3,459	9,358

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

GRAIN—Receipts continue rather quiet without material alteration in quotations. There was a good attendance at the Chamber of Commerce this morning, but business was light, no sales being reported. Prime choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 21 per bushel; extra white, Weights white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 22@1 23; white do at 1 20@1 21; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at 1 16@1 17. Corn was steady but not very active. We quote shelled at 72@72c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; car was in slow request at 70@70c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 69@69½c per bushel for prime white; mixed 67@68c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 28@1 35 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at 1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats sale:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice do	23½c	Granulated	10¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Ordinary	17 c	Confectioners' extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9 c
Rio, fancy	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		Molasses.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Syrup	60c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Strictly ch'c N.O	75c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Prime	70c
Young Hyson	50c@ 1 00	Good	60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Syrups.	
Japan	1 00	Ex. v. Refined drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
Spices.		Lower grades	40@50c
Cloves	55 c	Raisins.	
Cassia	17½@20 c	Layers, ₱ box	$1 25
Cassia	35 @35 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	8 c
Pepper	19@27 c	Prunes	10@12 c
Candles.		Soaps.	
Star, full weight	18c	Irish soaps	$4 50
Stearine	15c	Babbitt's best	9c
Soda.		Do. N.Y. City	8 ½c
Bi-carb in ₱ pkgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	8c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	60@65c	Rough & Ready	65@75c
Black Navy	55@58c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Navy	60@65c	Fine Cut	80@90c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Cut and Dry	30@42c
Solid Black Twist	60@65c	Solace Smoking	40@45c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Black Snuff	90@95c
Virginia Navy	56@58c	Six Twist	45@50c
Virginia Navy	60@65c	Cigars	40@50c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Penn's a Seed	$13@20
Virginia Thick	63@65c	Connecticut	20@25
Floundrets	63@65c	Seed & Havana	50@75c
Bright Pounds	63@ $1	Havana	90@$1 50

Tar—There is fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ₱ 100	$5 50
Unrolled, ₱ bbl	$3 25	Boneless codfish	
No. 1 mess	25 00	₱ lb	8c
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half	
Extra No. 1 bay	16 00	bbl	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱	
Extra No. 2	14 00	half bbl	4 75
No. 2 bay	11 50	Labrador herring,	
New No. 3	9 50	₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Scotch codfish,		Round do	2 25@2 75
medium, ₱ 100	6 00	Bloaters ₱ box	2 25

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 50; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, 82 60; Lima beans, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 60; string beans, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 25; peas, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 60; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pine apples, per doz, $3 50; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 60; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 40; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; plums, per doz, $2 25; gherkin pickles, per doz, $2 25; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $3 75.

CARBON OIL—The market is easier. We quote 15½@16c from storesales of round lots. On the cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

The market continues active and prices are firm, tending upward although no material change is since yesterday. Receipts are liberal being for the past two weeks 31,425 pieces and 1,000 tierces, against 52,500 pieces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9@9½c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½c ₱ lb. Sugar cured medium to fat 15c ₱ lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef 14c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is firmer in sympathy with advancing markets West. We quote at $19 50@19 75 per bbl.

LARD—is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 10¾c; in 10-lb pails 10¾c; in 5-lb cadties do, 11¼c; in 3-lb pails do, 11¾c; in 1-lb tins 12½c; kegs 11c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Sells at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 5¼@5½c for medium.

General Merchandise.

ALES—We quote at $6 00 ₱ barrel XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel: Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gallons, $24 00@ 25 00 per kilderkin; 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 62 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $30 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $2 25@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ dozen; Younger's stouts, bottled by Burke $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKIES—We quote alcohol at $2 30@2 40 per gallon. Highwines are active and high at $1 18@1 20 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes refined, $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt. for high test; common $3 00@3 25; black lead $5 00; arsenic $5 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; crude soda $3 00@3 25.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $8 00; fancy parlor, $5 50; steamboat brooms, $4 25@5 00; whisps, plain, $1 50@ 2 00; whisps, fancy, $1 75@2 25; toy brooms, $1 75@2 25.

COAL AND CORE—Trade for Connellsville coke is good with improved prices. The demand from the Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces caused by the stoppage of the anthracite mines. Prices are steady at $1 50 ₱ ton, delivered, in carload lots, on board in Pittsburgh. Anthracite coal is active and quoted at $6 50 ₱ ton, delivered, in car lots; on track $6 50 ₱ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00 @2 25 ₱ bbl; Peerless hydraulic cement $1 75 @2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Louisville $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@ 1 75; Marblehead $1 65@1 75. Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 per barrel; Eastern brands $2 25@3 00 per barrel. Michigan $3 @3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

DESICCATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 ₱ case; equality; second quality $7 50 @7 75.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $160 00 @165 00 ₱ ton; double dressed 12½@13c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Selling paper 4@6c ₱ lb, as to qual ity; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5c; felt papers 4@6c; straw news 1½c; rag news 1½@3c; book papers 14 @18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ barrel, $1 60; jobbing lots, $1 80@1 85.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets, per doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, per doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, per doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, per doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, per doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, per doz, $2 75; washboards, common, per doz, $1 25; clothes-pins, round head, per box, 400.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

The market opened this morning very quiet, and there was little alteration in quotations, either for crude or refined. Reports are in existence of the development of new territory to the south or St. Jos, which exercise a bearing influence on the market. In New York, the export demand for refined is improving, which has strengthened the market somewhat, without causing any quotable advance as yet.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, $1 56@1 57½; Union $1 50@1 51½; immediate shipment $1 77½ @1 80. Sales at Parkers were 15,000 barrels; at other points 3,300 barrels.

REFINED.

With strengthening markets in the East and an improved shipping demand, the market here remains steady without much change to note. We quote at 11¾@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined rules at 14¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined rules at 11½c; April 12¾@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is unchanged at $1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

[From the Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet and quotations differ but little from last week. The feeling as to the striking of new wells had a tendency to depress the market, but at the close the highest figures prevailed. There was a report that the Delamater well was producing one hundred barrels per hour, but information elicited from that quarter afterwards stated that it was not yet down. Sales:

3,000 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 75½
250 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 76¼
250 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 76¾
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 77¼
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 78¾
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 79
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1

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The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 24, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.887	39	81	S.	Fresh.	Foggy.
2 P.M..	29.911	47	41	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M..	29.149	32	79	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer.....30.021 Highest thermom..49
Mean thermometer..37.5 Lowest thermom....29
Rainfall.....07

Beaver College.
Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. MTh

Action in Ejectment.

James Loftus has entered a suit in ejectment, to recover possession of two and a half acres of land in Chartiers township, now held by Samuel Abbott and B. J. Campbell, M. D.

The Walter-McCarthy Mandamus.

The argument in the mandamus case of Walters vs. McCarthy was to have been heard yesterday, in Common Pleas Court No. 2, but was again posponed until Monday next, as no jury trials will be had during next week. This is the case in which Mr. Walter seeks to compel the Mayor to sign a warrant duly certified in his favor, and which the Mayor refused to sign for reasons stated in his answer.

The Pennsylvania Company.

A circular has just been issued by Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Company, as follows:

C. Meikle has been elected Secretary, and John C. Conn, Assistant Secretary of this company. The office of the Secretary will be with the President, in Pennsylvania Railroad Company's building, 263 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; that of the Assistant Secretary, in the General office, Pittsburgh.

The County Recordership.

Mr. Ralph J. Richardson will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Recorder. Mr. Richardson, during the two years and over that he has held the position, has given every satisfaction. He is always attentive and prompt in his duties; is courteous to all, and during his incumbency has made many friends. He is an ardent Republican, and will, we think, stand well in the contest for the nomination. With a good record before the people, he will make an acceptable candidate.

The Centennial Tea Party.

The ladies request persons having "old relics" and antique articles of general interest, to leave the same at W. P. Marshall's, No. 47 Seventh street. Articles should be marked so that they can be identified by the owners when called for, after the entertainment.

In a former notice of the Tea Party, by a typographical error, the notice read that among the refreshments would be wine, jellies, &c. By a comma being used where it should not have been, this error occurred. It should have read wine jellies, &c. As a matter of course, it was not the intention of the ladies to have wine included in the bill of fare.

Carl Schurz at Library Hall.

The announcement, made at the concluding lecture of the Library Association course, that the Hon. Carl Schurz would again appear—during the present week—before a Pittsburgh audience, was received with hearty satisfaction by the reading and thinking public. There are few more prominent public men than Mr. Schurz, and none of higher attainments as a scholar or more able as an orator. It is announced that the eminent statesman will lecture at Library Hall on Friday evening next on "Educational Problems," and we may expect to see a house crowded with the best people of the city. The subject of the lecture is one of pressing interest, and will undoubtedly be handled by Mr. Schurz entertainingly and with great ability.

Feast of the Annunciation.

The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, the 25th of March, occurs this year on Holy Thursday, to-day. As the ceremonies for Holy Thursday are unusually solemn, and the blessing of the oil requires the presence of a clergyman from each church in the Diocese, it was a matter of some interest to know how both should be observed on the same day, as they only occur on the same date once in many years. On Sunday last it was announced, by order of Bishop Domenec, that the Feast of Annunciation would be observed to-day in connection with the Holy Thursday services, and that the day would be kept as a holy day of obligation, and the exercises would be the same as on Sunday.

A Pastor "Dished Up."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
ROCHESTER, PA., March 24, 1875.

Notwithstanding the "hard times" and muddy roads, the members of the Baptist church and congregation of this place made a donation visit to their pastor and his lady, at their residence, last evening, which was the ninth anniversary of their wedding. The presents consisted of a full set of fine dishes, canned fruit, jellies, table linen and other useful articles to the amount of about one hundred dollars.

Mr. Snodgrass has been settled here only about four months, but in that time has very much endeared himself to his people, and the church has been largely increased in members, about forty persons having united with it, thirty-five of whom were baptised.

Allegheny vs. Pittsburgh.

A suggestion has been thrown out that a spelling match of unusual proportions be gotten up at Library Hall, the proceeds of which shall be distributed among the poor, some of our philanthropic citizens have taken hold of the matter, and we hope ere long to announce a completion of arrangements for the greatest spelling match of the season. The following correspondence explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1875.

Dr. L. H. Harris, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Relief Association—

DEAR SIR—As I see, you are to have a spelling match for the benefit of the poor fund. Believing that we can make this more interesting and profitable, I send the following challenge:

Allegheny City will spell against Pittsburgh, twelve against twelve, one-half ladies and the other half men. The selection to made for Allegheny by Prof. Davis, Superintendent, and for Pittsburgh by Prof. Luckey, Superintendent. The reward to be an elegantly bound volume of Webster's dictionary, and the proceeds to be equally divided between the relief societies of the two cities. The details of the arrangements to be made hereafter.

Yours truly, WM. MCCREERY.

Dr. Harris' answer is brief and to the point:

William McCreery, Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—I cheerfully accept your challenge. Respectfully, LEVI H. HARRIS.

The School Superintendents of the two cities will meet shortly to arrange preliminaries, and an effort will be made to secure Library Hall at an early day, which will no doubt be successful.

Spelling Matches.

One of the most interesting and successful spelling matches that has transpired was that at the Eighth United Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening. Messrs. R. D. Nicholson and Professor Shaw were the captains chosen, and they selected their respective classes, which included a number of teachers. Osgood's speller was exhausted, and yet members of both classes maintained the floor. Henderson's text book was then taken up, and the work proceeded until but Miss Jennie McClure and Miss Alice Jackson, one of each side, retained their places. Miss McClure finally gave way on "chrysalis," and Miss Jackson won the first honors. Both ladies, who were highly commended for their ability as spellers, are teachers in the Sixth ward, Forbes district, schools.

This evening a contest will take place in the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny. The teachers of the Third ward, Allegheny, will be pitted against each other this afternoon.

On Friday evening a contest between the Fifth and Sixth wardens, Allegheny, will come off at the Sixth Presbyterian church. There will be five married men, five married ladies, five school teachers and five scholars. Judge Kirkpatrick is to be the referee.

As heretofore noted, a contest will also be had on Friday evening at the Penn Avenue Baptist church, East End.

THE ICE DEALERS.

Meeting of the Protective Association—Adoption of a Price List—Cheap Ice the Coming Summer.

The Ice Dealers Protective Association held a meeting yesterday at noon in Market Hall, to decide on a price list for the season of 1875. At a previous meeting a committee representing dealers from all parts of the city and vicinity was appointed to consider and suggest a tariff.

Mr. Diebold presented a copy of the prices agreed on by the committee, which are as follows:

PRICE LIST FOR 1875.

	Six Deliveries.	Seven Deliveries.
5 lbs.....	$ 40	$ 50
10 lbs.....	50	65
15 lbs.....	75	85
20 lbs.....	90	1 00
25 lbs.....		1 25
30 lbs.....		1 40
40 lbs.....		1 80
40 to 100 lbs. per cwt.....		4 00
100 to 200 lbs. per cwt.....		3 75
200 to 500 lbs. per cwt.....		3 50
500 to 1,000 lbs. per cwt.....		3 25
Per ton.....		4 50

Mr. R. Weir wished further explanation of the list—whether the ton rates applied to one ton or one thousand. He thought it necessary to have this distinctly understood, for it was evident the Chautauqua Company was endeavoring to get the price at a big figure.

W. J. Weir also advocated cheap ice. He was willing to sell at three dollars a ton to his ice-houses, and if the Chautauqua Company wanted four dollars and a half delivered at the cars, they were high enough to cut Pittsburgh out of special contracts. It should be specified whether the four dollars and a half by ton means delivery to customers. There was an important difference in this.

Mr. Whittman, a wholesale dealer, desired to know whether four dollars and fifty cents was for one ton or three hundred tons.

R. Weir moved that five ton lots delivered be the limit for the price named, and that contracts for larger quantities be by special arrangement.

The Chairman stated that the Chautauqua Company offered him ice at the cars for $3 50. He couldn't see exactly how it could be done, as the freight is $5 00 per car. It would be difficult to compete against such prices.

W. J. Weir thought he would have the "dead wood" on the big company in delivering to families, saloons, etc., and he thought he could go fifty cents better in wholesaling from the ice-houses.

The committee retired to consider wholesale rates, and reported three dollars a ton as the price at the house, and this feature being added to the list as published above, the whole was adopted.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The "Cheap Transportation" Project at Brownsville.

There was a large and spirited meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, held a few days ago, to hear an address from Nathaniel McConaughy, Esq., Chief Engineer of the proposed "cheap transportation" route between New York and St. Louis. As the road has been projected through Fayette county, touching Brownsville, the people of that vicinity are very much interested in the project. Mr. McConaughy stated the plans and purposes of the company he represented, touching the construction of the work in question and its ultimate advantages to the public. The road, said the speaker, is to be known as that of "The Cheap Transportation Company;" to be a double track, with its termini at New York and St. Louis; roadway and motive power to belong to the company or stockholders, but trains to be run by individual or local enterprise; road to have no grade above thirty feet per mile going East, and forty feet going West; to be built exclusively for cash; no bonds to be issued, and the valuation of the road to be the actual cost. The speaker also rehearsed, at considerable length, the plan by which it was proposed to effectually prevent any wasting of stock, or changing of the capital by any exaggerated or fictitious valuation. He stated further that the route from New York to Central Pennsylvania, and from the Ohio river to the Western terminus of the road, had already been surveyed; that he was here for the purpose of viewing the proposed route on the Redstone, Ten Mile, &c., and asked for subscriptions to defray the expenses of such survey, alleging that the amounts of such subscriptions will be represented in the stock of the company. After some further remarks by the speaker the following committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions for the object designated: Geo. E. Hogg, A. B. McKennan, S. S. Graham, John R. Dutton, Samuel A Wood, John S. Cunningham, Robert McKinley.

REVISION OF CITY VALUATIONS.

Final Meeting of the Board—Reconsideration of the Discriminating Resolution—The Cash Valuation of the City Fixed at $153,000.

A final meeting of the Board of Revision was held yesterday morning, and in the absence of the Chairman Mr. James Irwin, of the Second ward, was called to preside.

Mr. Drum offered the following:

WHEREAS, The county valuation of real and personal property for the year 1875, is $153,051,388, and the cash valuation is $145,762,025 or five per cent. less than the aggregate valuation, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the equalized valuation for the year 1875, be and is hereby made five per cent. increase on cash valuation, as found by this Board for the year 1875.

Mr. Miller offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, The county valuations of real and personal property for the year 1875 is $153,051,388, and the cash valuation $145,762,025, or just about the amount of the reduction made under the Strain resolution of March 11, 1875; and,

WHEREAS, That resolution is of doubtful legality and an unfair discriminations; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to replace said assessment to the amount fixed before said reductions were made, and the equalized valuation be and is hereby made the same as the cash valuation as found by the Board.

The substitute was accepted by a vote of fourteen yeas to seven nays, and was finally adopted by a vote of fifteen yeas to six nays, the nays being Messrs. Carney, Lappan, Drum, McClure, Larimer and Jarrett. This resolution practically repeals that it was before the "discriminating" resolution was adopted, and will involve about three weeks labor in the Assessor's office.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in Recorder Richardson's office yesterday:

Thomas Kerr to John A. McQuaide, February 15, 1875, four lots.....Nominal
Same to Alexander Gazzam's sub-division plan, Pittsburgh.....Nominal
John A. McQuaide to Eliza Kerr, February 16, 1875, same lots.....Nominal
Robert Campbell to Mary A. Charlton, September 1, 1874, one and a half acres in Elevehth ward, Allegheny.....Nominal
James Kelly to John Anderson, April 12, 1864, lot in Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 16x120 feet, n. s. Carson street.....$ 499 00
J. E. Meiton to E. M. Jordan, March 9, 1875; three lots Wilkins township..... 1,749 00
Robert Henderson to Samuel Ewing, March 10, 1875; lot Third ward, Allegheny, Henderson street, 25x150 feet..... 1,000 00
William Gravin to Samuel Ewing, March 10, 1875; lot Henderson street, Third ward, Allegheny, 25x150 feet.. 1,350 00
Sheriff Cluley to Jane McGinnus, September 19, 1862; lot Fifth avenue and Pride street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....
A. W. Smith to Margaret Miller, May 3, 1875; lot Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 75x100 feet on Euclid street..... 2,000 00 1,200 00

The Humane Society.

A regular weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hough, in the absence of Mr. Luckey, being called to the chair. Superintendent Street reported the work of the officers during the past week, and their action was approved.

An encouraging financial report was made, showing that there is a healthy increase in the membership.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at the new rooms of the Society, in the Chamber of Commerce building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

Persons knowing of ill treatment of dumb brutes are requested to report the facts to the officers.

Going to England for Testimony.

In the divorce case of Prescilla Huntley vs. Richard Huntley, now pending in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, a rule was yesterday granted for a commission to be issued to Isaac Spooner, Esq., stipendiary or magistrate of Wolverhampton county, England, to take the testimony of Geo. Carter, who is now in England, on behalf of the libelant. With the rule were also filed nine interrogations, which are to be put to the witness by the commissioner. Fifteen days' notice is given the respondent in which to file cross interrogations, at the end of which time the commission will be forwarded.

Fire at an Oil Refinery.

About five o'clock yesterday morning the firemen were called to Hoerr's Island, an alarm having been given by reason of the discovery of fire at Smith's oil refinery. A lot of benzine and crude oil was burned, but the loss was not large. The calls to fires at this establishment have been frequent, from which it would appear that there is a want of proper and necessary care.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dan. Rice, bankrupt. Meeting of creditors for choice of assignee. No creditors appearing, Henry Bair, Esq., of Girard, was appointed assignee.

Robert White, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Register's report of composition meeting received, and order made for creditors' meeting to ascertain if the resolution of composition has been passed.

In the matter of Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny, petition of Jacob Ehm for an order on the assignee directing him to credit a certain assessment on the last instalment of the mortgage against property purchased by him under order of the 14th day of February, 1874. Presented, and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

United States Attorney Reed filed an information for forfeiture of the distillery building, premises and fixtures, and twenty-six barrels of whisky, owned and claimed by G. W. Thompson & Co. An attachment and monition was ordered to issue.

In the matter of Wellington Yeager, bankrupt, of Bradford county, the assignee was ordered to pay to M. G. Hugues the amount of his liens, according to the terms of the Register's report.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Jacob Orison vs. The Pennsylvania Company, reported yesterday, Judge Stowe ganted a compulsory nonsuit, on the ground that the defendant had no status in court. Orison, while employed as engineer on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, was seriously injured by an accident caused by a misplaced switch, and he alleged negligence on the part of the employes of the company. The testimony established the nature of the injuries, and also the fact that the switch had been misplaced and caused the accident. As tending to establish the charge of negligence, the plaintiff's counsel, J. F. Slagle, Esq., offered to prove that it was the custom of other roads to keep their switches locked on the main track, while in this case the switch was not locked. To this offer the defendant's counsel, J. Ross Thompson, Esq., of Erie, objected, on the ground that it was not the province of the court to prescribe rules for the management of a railroad, one road being managed one way and another road being managed another way. The Court agreed that it had nothing to do with the management of the road, but admitted the evidence in order to more fully raise a question of law at the close of the testimony. A misplaced locked switch would cause an accident just as readily as a misplaced unlocked switch. At the close of plaintiff's testimony, Mr. Thompson, for the railroad company moved a compulsory non suit on the ground that the plaintiff, being a servant in the employ of the defendant, assumed all the risks of such employment, which the defendant cannot control, including those arising from the negligence of fellow servants; and not through any fault or negligence on the part of the defendant. Mr. Slagle argued that there had been an important qualification made in the rule announced by the Supreme Court. The employees agreed to assume the ordinary risks consequent on the proper discharge of duty, in case there was no switchman in the neighborhood, and was impossible to tell in time whether the switch was in place. It was the business of the company to see to the proper management of their road. Mr. Slagle argued in detail, but the Court was of the opinion that it was not a case for the jury, and so granted the non-suit with leave to plaintiff to move to take it off.

Kinney & Co. vs. John Bongers and wife, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $805 44.

Murtland Long vs. the Pittsburgh Ornamental Glass Company; an action on a promissory note. On trial before Judge Stowe.

The jury is out in the case of Geo. Garies vs. John Wish, Sr., and John Wish, Jr., an action to recover a balance on an account for goods sold and delivered.

Martin Deser and John George Rollshouse; an action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $320 37.

In the case of Thomas Fawcett, President and Trustee of the Central bank vs. Jake Hill a rule was granted on defendant, to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt.

In the divorce case of Darby McDonough, vs. Margaret McDonough, the jury found for the plaintiff on grounds of desertion.

A. P. Hensel vs. Valentine Trapp. Action to recover a premium on a policy of insurance. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.; Price *et al.* vs. Reed; Cashmore vs. Young; Cluley vs. Keenan *et al.*; same vs. McKelvy *et al.*; Tradesman's National Bank vs. McCune; Kaltenhausen vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association; Heisey vs. Trapp; Fahnestock *et al.* vs. Morris; Kerr vs. Logue; Galbreth *et al.* vs. Neef; Boyd vs. Philips; Security Trust Company vs. Blanchard; same vs. same; Eckhart, Fordue, vs. Tobias; Gangwish vs. Preeting *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of John Huckestein vs. Robert Young, which has been on trial for several days before Judge White, the jury is out.

The case of Cluley vs. Phillips is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of George W. Campbell, the Court appointed S. T. McClelland and Edward Snodgrass as appraisers.

Robert Simpson and George E. Gault, doing business as the Queen City Mining Company, vs. W. J. Morgan; an action to recover for a machine sold. The defendant purchased the machine from the plaintiffs, and it is alleged by the latter, the terms of agreement was that the purchasers should furnish security for the money due. This not having been done, an action of deceit was brought, and defendant was arrested on a *capias*. The defendant denies that he contracted to furnish the security. The verdict was for defendant.

Benjamin H. Land vs. Thomas J. Hunter; an action on a breach of covenant. It is alleged that the defendant agreed to go into partnership with the plaintiff, and devote his business to the buying and selling horses. The contract, plaintiff alleges, was not consummated, the defendant failing to carry out the arrangements as agreed upon. The case is on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cluley vs. Phillips; Graham, trustee of Allegheny Savings Bank, vs. Same; same vs. Wm. Slater; same vs. Geo. R. Slater; Dean vs. Snodgrass; Gallagher, trustee of Dollar Savings Bank, vs. Cowley; same vs. same; Kunkel vs. Prewith; Miller vs. Jamison; same vs. same; same vs. Jamison *et al.*; Wilton vs. Blume.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This Court was in session yesterday hearing cases on the argument list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The jury in the case of Michael Toney and Wm. Speitle, indicted for burglary on coats and overcoats, the property of Bates, and were discharged. John White, another of the defendants in this case, plead guilty. The cases of Toney and Speitle will be tried over again.

Lizzie Hollings was acquitted of fornication, and the prosecutrix, Mary Vick, was directed to pay costs.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John G. Hemstrong, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of C. H. Savage.

A *nolle pros.* was also allowed in a simple assault case between the same parties, Hemstrong being the defendant.

C. C. Mackey was acquitted of false pretenses, and the prosecutor, Francis Shanley, charged with the costs.

John Hines pleaded guilty to entering a building with felonious intent, charged by Alexander McClure, and sentence was suspended.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in G. C. Lightcap's case, indicted for selling liquor without license. John O'Neill was the prosecutor.

Wm. Smith pleaded guilty of larceny, charged by Henry Apfel, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

John Hines, for larceny, to which he pleaded guilty, was sentenced six months to the Workhouse. Wm. H. Smith was the prosecutor.

William Fitzjames, Alice Fitzjames and Bridget Roney, indicted on oath of W. F. Ross for the larceny of pig iron and coal from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are on trial.

Art in Education.

We have received a pamphlet copy of a very interesting address on the above subject, recently delivered by Mr. J. T. Liggett, Inspector of Schools in Detroit. We make the following extract:

All European governments are agreed in the recognition of drawing as one of the most directly widely practical studies for the minds of the people. For every industry they deem it of the first importance, all other studies ranking below it. Take the carpenter and joiner. Every part of a house that is decently finished, from cornice to the stairway and mantel, is made from a drawing. The carpenter who cannot read the drawings must work under the direction of another who can, and at much less wages; and this, unfortunately, is what happens to nearly all American carpenters and joiners at the present time; and although he might be able to write and spell with the greatest proficiency, they could not get as high wages in the market as a workman who knows but very little of either, but does know how to read and make drawings for his daily work. The same is true with workmen in every branch of industry. It is not literary skill that is here considered so much as practical knowledge. Given a hundred carpenters who have been well taught in the elements of drawing (for which the public schools are ungenerously unequal), and another hundred who have no knowledge of drawing, and the earnings of the first hundred will exceed the earnings of the second by at least fifty dollars a day, or more than $15,000 a year. Now, what is true of the carpenter is true of the stone mason, the machinist, the engine builder, the bridge builder, the carriage maker, the cabinet maker, indeed, of everyone who constructs objects having length, breadth and thickness. Of the multiplis in our public schools a large majority of the boys at least, will enter into some of these pursuits. In face of these facts, can it be said that drawing is a study of no practical application? Can any other study be named which has so direct a practical bearing upon industry?

H. W. OLIVER, Sr., and wife, of Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, will start on a trip to Ireland about the first of May.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Not only "Mazeppa," but also "Dick Turpin" to-night. This is surely a strong attraction to admirers of the startlingly sensational drama.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

To-night patrons of this popular place will have a chance to see the great company in a new list of acts, as the programme is to be changed throughout. That everything will be good there is no room for doubt.

A Book Agent Jailed.

Henry W. Collins, lately in the employ of J. R. Foster & Co., publishers, was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Stewart, of Allegheny, to answer a charge of embezzlement preferred by a member of the said firm. The facts, as alleged by the prosecution, are: The firm have two or three methods of doing business. One is to sell for cash on delivery, and another, known as the "lease" method, is to sell upon monthly installments. Collins, who resides in the First ward, Allegheny, has been some time in their employ canvassing and collecting, operating for the most part in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville. For some weeks it seems that he has to all appearances been remarkably successful in obtaining subscriptions on the "lease" plan—at least his returns would cause such an inference. But lately another agent was appointed to go over Mr. Collins' ground and investigate his sales. The result of that investigation was that the firm came to the conclusion that Mr. Collins, by making and collecting on cash sales and returning in their stead false leases, had raked in between $400 and $409 of their money. Collins being unable to give bail, was committed as above stated.

School Superintendents.

Next month county and city school Superintendents will be chosen for the ensuing three years. The County Superintendent is elected by the school directors outside of the two cities. Professor A. T. Douthett is a candidate for re-election, and has several opponents. Mr. Douthett has held the position for quite a number of years, and many think he should "step down and out" and give some other young and aspiring educator "a chance."

The directors of the cities also meet and elect a Superintendent. In Pittsburgh we have heard of no opposition to the present incumbent, Professor Luckey, but in Allegheny, Professor Davis will have several opponents.

Allegheny Gas Committee.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. The bids for supplying lamp posts were opened, and Thos. Carlin was found to be the lowest bidder, viz.: $8 90 per post. He got the contract. The bids ranged from $8 90 to $15 25. The bids for the lamp contracts were next examined, when it was found that, while some of the bidders included the glass in their proposals, others did not. The matter was therefore laid over till the next meeting, in order that the bids may be made uniform, ing about the glass, intended that the same should be included or not.

A Southside Missing.

Wolfgang Obermayer, a resident of the South Side, left his boarding house on Sunday, 14th inst., and has not been heard of since that day. In the afternoon of the day mentioned he was at the saloon of Charles Bilharz, No. 402 Penn avenue. As he had a considerable sum of money on his person, his friends fear he has been foully dealt with. He is twenty-two years of age, tall, and of stout build. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mr. Bilharz, at 402 Penn avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NEARLY all of our merchants are in the stocks—Spring stocks.

JUDGE STERRETT is in Washington, Pa., attending a meeting of college trustees.

CORRECTLY don't seem like a hard word; yet they all go down because they can't spell correctly.

TO-DAY is the Feast of the Annunciation, and is observed by Catholics as a holiday of obligation.

THE difficulty with the window-glass blowers has been amicably adjusted, without a strike.

IT is said that the new water works contractors will continue their work as soon as the weather opens.

ALTHOUGH next Sunday will be Easter, the weather last night was far more suggestive of a nor-Easter.

ONE hundred locks for the Allegheny postoffice boxes were received from Washington City, yesterday, by Mr. Myler.

ONE of our young fellow-citizens talks of having a Fifth avenue barber for cutting off his moustache. The barber says he didn't see it.

NOT one of Dan Rice's creditors appeared in response to the call of Register Wyman, and Dr. Erb can will soon be out of debt and in the show business again.

ELLA DAVIS, of Philadelphia, was sent to the Workhouse yesterday morning for a term of thirty days, for acting disorderly on Butler street, near Forty-ninth.

GEN. NEGLEY is home again, having finished up his official business at Washington. He will devote his time, for a season at least, to his private affairs.

AN Oakland young lady entered a drug store yesterday, and wanted to see the papers for a week back—whereupon the intelligent clerk showed her a roll of sticking plaster.

THE Monongahela Wharf Committee of City Councils was to have met last evening, but failed for want of a quorum. Committees, generally, this year, seem to be slow in attention to business.

A YOUNG lady of Allegheny, who accompanied her beau to a spelling match the other evening, gave him the mitten because he spelled it with one t and an o. Served the stupid fellow just right.

GEO. HOLMES, the colored man who was charged before Mr. Martin with the larceny of a pocket book and fifty dollars, was yesterday discharged, the complaint not being sustained by the evidence.

THE sidewalk on Penn avenue and Grant street, on the Pennsylvania Railroad property, is covered with mud. Could not the Street Commissioner effect a removal by notifying the officers employed, a speedy cure would be effected.

"WEBSTER UNABRIDGED" seems to be the popular premium for spelling matches. Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co. tell us they have sold twenty copies this week, and as there seems no abatement of the demand.

THE new wing attached to the works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, South Side, which has been in course of construction for a short time back, is now completed, and will be used as a warehouse and sample room.

F. W. HELMICK, music publisher, Cincinnati, sends to this office a new song and chorus, words by Dr. Darling, music by T. Rutledge, music by Charlie Baker. It will campare favorably with any songs recently published.

MESSRS. DAWSON & BAILEY, of the National Locomotive Works, Connellsville, have recently purchased for their works several thousand dollars' worth of machinery. The purchase was made at the Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio.

ONE of our city reporters considers himself an A 1 speller, but when they gave him "Transmagnificanjuhandansality" to spell as a matter in the other evening, the record, he says, somehow or other got crosswise in his throat, and he had to step down and out.

F. ALPORT entered suit before Alderman Koenig, charging Isaac Dreifas with false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant sold him a horse, representing him to be sound. He has since ascertained that the animal was unsound. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

WHILE the Independence Fire Company was answering the alarm at box 73 yesterday morning, the hose carriage collided with a butcher's wagon which had been left standing on the track by the driver, who was in a saloon getting a drink. One of the wheels of the carriage was broken.

BLOBBS's boy is sadly given to disobeying his doctor. When he was ordered to take small quantities of castor oil as a mild purgative, the obstinate idiot noised in daily doses of the *Post* instead, which left him in such a flaccid condition that it was necessary to wring him out and hang him on a nail to recover.

MOVING days, the saddest of the year, are close at hand, when the soot from agitated stovepipes, the racking pains of heart-breaking tugs at mammoth bureaus, the wailing with which the civil discord of wailing babes, or rent, it may be, with the sulphurous lightnings of masculine profanity, will distinguish the moving time.

THE injuries sustained by David Hoag, the engineer at Agnew's crucible works, in Allegheny, who was caught by a revving shaft, were at first thought quite serious, and he now lies in a very critical condition. In addition to the fracture of his thigh he also suffered the fracture of an arm and several cuts and contusions about the head.

A NICE young man, whose residence is less than a thousand miles from Fourth avenue, recently conceived the idea of sampling some wine left his uncle for medical purposes. During the temporary absence of the family he obtained the bottle and drank freely of the contents. You may judge of his surprise when his uncle discovered he had been drinking from a bottle containing hair oil.

AMONG those who sought shelter at the Allegheny lock-up last evening, was a diminutive individual about four feet high, who said he was a barber, and that he was a native of New York, from which city he had traveled to Galveston, Texas, and earned as high as $15,000 a year. Now, what is true of the carpenter is true of the stone mason, the machinist, the engine builder, the bridge builder, the carriage maker, the cabinet maker, indeed, of everyone who constructs objects having length, breadth and thickness. Of the multiplis in our public schools a large majority of the boys at least, will enter into some of these pursuits. In face of these facts, can it be said that drawing is a study of no practical application? Can any other study be named which has so direct a practical bearing upon industry?

H. W. OLIVER, Sr., and wife, of Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, will start on a trip to Ireland about the first of May.

A Missing Husband.

George C. Workman, telegraph operator at Wall's station, left home about five months ago, to go West, since which time his wife has not heard from him. He is twenty-four years of age, has light blue eyes and brown hair, and is tall and slim. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, Annie Workman, Pittsburgh, Pa. There is a report that he was in Cleveland some time since.

Allegheny Poor Directors.

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors met last evening. Dr. E. N. Riggs, the member from the Ninth ward, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Cyrus Hutchinson was named for the office, to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Riggs' resignation. The Board, however, decided to postpone the election of a successor to the doctor till next Friday, at which time they will holda meeting at the Poor Farm. No other business was transacted last evening.

Removal.

The wholesale liquor business of Mr. M. McCullough, of A. & Co., has been removed to 35 Liberty street. This is the oldest liquor firm in the city, having been established in 1848, and has always handled the finest goods in the market. They have now a superior stock of whiskies and other liquors, domestic and imported, the genuineness of which may be relied upon. Their old patrons, and the public generally, are invited to visit the firm in their new and commodious quarters, and examine their stock. While they deal in none but the finest liquors, their facilities for manufacturing and purchasing are such that they can sell at very low prices. Liquor dealers will find it to their advantage to patronize Messrs. McCullough & Co., as they can always obtain supplies from them of approved quality and on terms which will be satisfactory.

Webster's Unabridged.

The new edition, with colored plates, is the popular book for spelling premiums. Sold by S. A. CLARKE, & Co., 115 Wood street.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $225 00,

at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Convenience and Pleasure.

We invite the attention of cooks and housekeepers to the above advantages gained by the use of the inodorous ware, as it cooks meats and vegetables without either steam or odor. Manufactured by JOHN B. HERRON & CO., No. 291 Liberty street.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture

at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Westlake's

3,000 practice words for spelling matches. For sale by S. A. CLARKE, & CO., 115 Wood street.

You can buy Parlor Suits

from $48 00 to $200, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

Reineman's New Restaurant.

Mr. George Reineman, the popular caterer has found his present place of business entirely too small to accommodate his many customers, and consequently has erected a large and commodious building on Diamond street, immediately in the rear of the Germania Bank building. The new house has been fitted up in fine style, and prompt attention, first rate meals and moderate charges can be guaranteed. The new house will open on the 22d of March.

Never Give Up the Ship.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

Side Boards.

Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

Henderson's Test Speller

and all other spellers. For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO., 115 Wood street.

The Immense Discounts

made by A. J. Nutting, C. O. D. Clothier, in the sacrificing sale of clothing now going on at Nos. 42 and 44 Sixth street, affords a rare chance to the people of this city to replenish their wants at about one-half the usual prices. The business closes Saturday evening, March 27th. Gentlemen can now buy good business coats for $3 00, $4 00, $5 00 and upwards. All of which are worth more than twice their price.

For the Latest Styles

of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTh8.

You can buy Chamber Sets

from $35 00 to $650 00, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate the liver, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEXAS, May 10th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year, at this time, was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up for dead, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 97 lbs., now she weighs 140 lbs., and is well and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your valuable cures. WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has